GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
MAR 8 1902

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXII. No. 377.* | CHICAGO, MARCH 1, 1902. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING. 203 Michigan Blvd.

JUST PUBLISHED—The New Romance

AUDREY By MARY JOHNSTON
Author of TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

With Six Colored Illustrations by F. C. YOHN
Crown 8vo, $1.50

OTHER BOOKS BY MISS JOHNSTON

To Have and To Hold . 300,000 | Prisoners of Hope 87,000

Each, Crown 8vo, $1.50. At all Bookstores.

RECENT BOOKS

James Russell Lowell
A Biography. By HORACE E. SCUDDER. With Portraits and other Illustrations, and Bibliography. 2 vols., crown 8vo, $3.50 *net*; postage, 29 cts.

American Traits:
From the Point of View of a German. By HUGO MUNSTERBERG. Large crown 8vo, $1.60 *net*; postage, 13 cts.

The Rights of Man
A Study in Twentieth Century Problems. By LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D. Crown 8vo, $1.30 *net*; postage, 15 cts.

Life Everlasting
By JOHN FISKE. A notable essay. 16mo, $1.00 *net*; postage, 7 cts.

Our National Parks
By JOHN MUIR. A description of the beauty and grandeur of the great public reservations in the West. Illustrated from photographs. Large crown 8vo, $1.75 *net*; postage, 16 cts.

School, College, and Character
By LEBARON R. BRIGGS, Dean of Harvard College. A collection of notable and delightfully fresh essays on education. 16mo, $1.00 *net*; postage, 8 cts.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

Nathaniel Hawthorne
By GEORGE E. WOODBERRY. Shortly to appear in American Men of Letters Series. With portrait. 16mo.

The Life of John Ruskin
By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, author of "The Life and Works of John Ruskin." With a photogravure portrait. Entirely distinct from the two volume edition of Ruskin's Life. Large cr. 8vo, $2 *net*; postage extra.

A Prose Translation of Dante's Divina Comedia
By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. *New Edition* from new Plates. With Notes. 3 vols. Crown 8vo, $4.50.

Lee at Appomattox, and Other Papers
By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. The results of long and valuable experience gained by travel and the practice of great affairs. Crown 8vo.

The Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic
By HENRY AUSTIN CLAPP. A review of the chief features of the stage during the past quarter century. With numerous portraits. 8vo.

Education and Life
By C. HANFORD HENDERSON. An attempt to present education as a human enterprise of the highest importance. Crown 8vo.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, Boston and New York

BEST SELLING BOOKS

By NEW AUTHORS

The Colonials

By ALLEN FRENCH

WHEN we announced THE COLONIALS by Allen French, we took it to our friends the booksellers with fear and trembling. Another historical novel by a new writer!!

We cannot remember that a single dealer said an encouraging word. None of them seemed to care to know whether it was well written or not. It might have been as good as Scott's Ivanhoe. They condemned it unread.

Yet:

Feb. 1. — The book was published.

Feb. 5. — More orders were received than we could fill.

Feb. 5. — A new edition was put to press.

Feb. 6. — Edition increased.

Feb. 14. — Third edition sent to press.

Moral: A *really* good book will succeed in spite of preconceived notions.

Illustrated.

The Leopard's Spots

By THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

A THOUSAND COPIES of this novel were wired for two months before publication by a Southern retail dealer; one jobber ordered another 1000; and advance orders of 100 and 250 copies were common from firms which usually order from 10 to 25 copies. Although it is Mr. Dixon's first book, the first edition was 15,000 copies.

The novel is a vivid and dramatic story of the modern South and the Negro question from the Southern white man's point of view. It is already creating a real sensation.

$1.50 Each.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., PUBLISHERS

34 UNION SQUARE, EAST, NEW YORK

SOME OF THE BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING FEBRUARY BY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

THE NEW DRAMATIC POEM PRODUCED IN LONDON BY BEERBOHM TREE.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S

ULYSSES

Cloth, 16mo, $1.25 net (postage, 8 cents).

Japanese vellum, $5.00 net (postage, 10 cents).

"Instinct with high poetry conveyed in melodious verse. . . . It is a real play and it is real poetry; a conjunction not often attained in these days, and yet one that is absolutely necessary if the poetic drama is to live and live worthily."
— *The Spectator* (London).

"Direct, simple, and very potent in its appeal to the imagination."
— *Times Saturday Review* (Philadelphia).

"A splendid work of poetic imagination, rich in color and fire."
— *The Mail and Express* (New York).

"The play with its varied measures is an alluring beauty."
— *Evening Post* (New York).

AMONG THE BEST TIMED BOOKS ARE ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN'S "MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC" AND BENJAMIN KIDD'S "PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION," WHICH SUPPLY FACT AND PHILOSOPHY FOR THE POSITION NOW WON BY AMERICA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC

By A. R. COLQUHOUN, F.R.S.,
Author of "China in Transformation." With forty full-page half-tones and one hundred drawings in the text. Cloth, 8vo, $4.00 net (postage, 30 cents).

THE PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

By BENJAMIN KIDD,
Author of "Social Evolution" and of "The Control of the Tropics," etc. Cloth, 8vo, $2.00 net (postage, 13 cts.).

A LIFE OF NAPOLEON I.

By J. H. ROSE, M.A.,
Author of "The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era, 1789-1815." Illustrated.
2 vols., 8vo, $4.00 net (postage, 35 cents).

THE AMERICAN FEDERAL STATE

A Text Book in Civics for High Schools and Academies.
By ROSCOE LEWIS ASHLEY, A.M.
Cloth, 8vo, $2.00 net (postage, 15 cents).

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AND THEIR APPLICATION

An Elementary Text-Book for Manual Training and High School, and a Manual for Artisans, Apprentices, and Home Readers.
By D. C. JACKSON,
Of the University of Wisconsin, and
J. P. JACKSON,
Of the Pennsylvania State College. Illustrated.
Cloth, 12mo, $1.40 net (postage, 15 cents).

THE SCENERY OF ENGLAND
And the Causes to which it is Due.

By the Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY (SIR JOHN LUBBOCK).
With many illustrations and maps.
Cloth, 8vo, $2.50 net (postage, 20 cents).

THE ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

By HARRY C. JONES,
Associate Professor of Physical Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University.
Cloth, 8vo, $4.00 net (postage, 23 cents).

A HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORIES, ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL

By WILLIAM A. DUNNING,
Professor of History in Columbia University. Author of "Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction," etc.
Cloth, 8vo, $2.50 net (postage, 18 cents).

IN PREPARATION FOR EARLY ISSUE.

A SHORT HISTORY OF GERMANY

By ERNEST F. HENDERSON, A.B. (Trinity), M.A. (Harvard), Ph.D. (Berlin),
Author of "A History of Germany in the Middle Ages," etc. Two vols. Cloth, 8vo, $4.00 net (postage, 24 cents).

A New Volume in the CITIZENS' LIBRARY.

DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL ETHICS

By JANE ADDAMS,
Head of "Hull House," Chicago; joint author of "Philanthropy and Social Progress."
Cloth, 12mo.

MRS. SEELY'S COOK BOOK

By Mrs. L. SEELY.
A Manual of French and American Cookery, with chapters on Domestic Servants, their Rights and Duties, and many other Details of Household Management. Cloth, crown 8vo. Profusely illustrated.
Oil cloth, $2 net; half leather, $3 net (postage, 25 cents).

Books published at NET *prices are sold by booksellers everywhere at the advertised* NET *prices. When delivered from the publishers, carriage, either postage or expressage, is an extra charge.*

SEND FOR THE NEW ANNOUNCEMENT LIST OF

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Ave., New York

Appletons' Latest Publications

MR. STOCKTON'S NEW NOVEL

KATE BONNET

The Romance of a Pirate's Daughter

By FRANK R. STOCKTON

Author of "Rudder Grange," "The Lady or the Tiger," etc.

Illustrated by A. I. KELLER and H. S. POTTER. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"Absorbing interest in the story, its rapid pace, its unexpected turns, and, above all, its mischievous fun keeps one spell-bound to the end." —*Chicago Chronicle.*

"Frank R. Stockton has written another of those stories of his, the like of which nobody on earth can write but him." —*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

FINANCIAL CRISES

And Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression. With Diagrams, Bibliography, and Index. By THEODORE E. BURTON. 12mo, cloth, $1.40 *net;* postage, 12 cts. additional.

This valuable work combines theory, criticism, and statistical fact. In the theoretical part the author exposes some fallacies as to financial crises and panics and offers a positive theory which is reasonable and tenable. His analysis of partial gluts and of misdirected production as a chief element in producing crises and depressions is an important feature. Attention is called to the greater prominence in recent years of periods of depression and also periods of prosperity, and the decreased prominence of sharp and severe crises or panics. The author's connection with large business interests, his long experience as a lawyer, and his service in Congress, where he has been conspicuously identified with important committees, have afforded a wide and valuable equipment. For bankers and others in financial and business life, and for general readers of financial books and advanced students, Mr. Burton's work will have especial value.

LOVE IN ITS TENDERNESS

By J. R. AITKEN. No. 309, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cts.

The impression made by this book, which marks the author's first appearance, is shown by the comparisons with Barrie and Ian Maclaren made by English reviewers who have seen the advance sheets. A vivid imagination and a command of humor and of pathos are shown in these idyllic pictures of Scottish life, and the characters which appear throughout are constantly effective and delightful.

"It reminds us of Ian Maclaren, yet Mr. Aitken has traits peculiarly his own."—*London Echo.*

"An unstudied pathos and charm and radiant simplicity pervade the book."—*London Daily News.*

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by draft, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

No. 377. MARCH 1, 1902. *Vol. XXXII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

THE HUGO CENTENARY 141

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ANNIVERSARY. *J. Franklin Jameson* 144

COMMUNICATION 146
Mary Stuart and the "Casket Letters." *W. H. Carruth.*

A JOURNEY TO AUSTEN-LAND. *Edith Kellogg Dunton* 146

THE WORLD AND THE INDIVIDUAL. *William Caldwell* 148

OUR YOUNGER POETS. *William Morton Payne* . 151

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN ITALY. *Irving K. Pond* 153

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS. *Lewis Worthington Smith* 155

RECENT BOOKS OF TRAVEL. *Wallace Rice* . 156
Baker's Seen in Germany.— Horton's Modern Athens.— Chambers's The Destiny of Doris.— Mrs. Bacon's Our Houseboat on the Nile.— Miss Lorimer's By the Waters of Sicily.— Haggard's A Winter Pilgrimage.— Miss Sykes's Through Persia on a Side-Saddle.— Creelman's On the Great Highway — Miss Meakin's A Ribbon of Iron.— Gray's At the Court of the Amir.— Mr. and Mrs. Workman's In the Ice World of Himalaya.— Carey's Adventures in Tibet. — Parker's John Chinaman.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 160
Women and men of the French Renaissance.—Habitability of the solar planets.— A manual of every-day philosophy.— Animal life of long ago.— Life of Victoria, by one of her own family.— The study of dependent and delinquent classes.— The "Riverside" life of Irving.— Garden-making on walls and water.— The priestly element in the Old Testament. — Ruskin's principles of art-criticism.— National parks and reservations.— A study of British shells.— A sketch of Edwin Booth.— Material for the history of the Civil War.

BRIEFER MENTION 164

NOTES 165

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS 165

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 166

THE HUGO CENTENARY.

Nearly seventeen years ago, the death of Victor Hugo, at the age of eighty-three, plunged into mourning the whole civilized world. At Goethe's age, and Voltaire's, within a few months, he entered into rest, and of all the great men of European letters since Shakespeare, those two alone seemed worthy to be named with his. For more than half a century, his rank had been preëminent, not among French writers alone, but among those of the whole world, and his venerable declining years had been crowned with such glory as is won by few indeed among the sons of men. His genius had so dominated the century which it illustrated that it seemed as if history must henceforth remember the period by his name, and speak of the Age of Hugo as it speaks of the Age of Dante or the Age of Shakespeare.

Now that the years of Victor Hugo's life, added to the years that have elapsed since his death, have made up the full sum of one hundred, and men touched with his spirit and inspired by his message are engaged — not alone in the country that has the first claim upon his memory — in recalling his splendid services to humanity and his priceless contributions to the treasury of that literature which has the breath of life everlasting, — now that the centennial year of his birth has been reached, it becomes pertinent to ask how time has dealt with his reputation, and how strong is still the hold of his works upon the artistic sense and the conscience of the generation that has come after him. The final appraisal is not yet possible, nor will it be for perhaps a hundred years to come, but some things may now be said that our posterity will not be likely to repudiate. For it must be remembered that Hugo's work has been tested by the apparatus of the critic during a much longer period than the term of years that he has been in his grave. It is now three-quarters of a century since the famous pronunciamento of "Cromwell" was delivered, and it is nearly as long since the pitched battle between the romanticists and classicists that was occasioned by the *première* of "Hernani." During all that time, the genius of Hugo has

been hotly championed by some, and bitterly assailed by others. When he died, detraction had already done its worst upon him, and his fame had emerged well-nigh untarnished from the smoke of the critical conflict. Since 1885, his assailants have found nothing to say of him so severe as what was said long before that date, and the recognition of his finer qualities — always admitted by those who dealt with him the most roughly — has been less grudgingly admitted even by those who have felt bound to enter their caveat against his acceptance as one of the great figures in the history of literature.

We have observed with close attention the currents and counter-currents of recent opinion concerning Hugo's work, and it seems to us that there has gradually shaped itself, in the consciousness of his own compatriots as well as in the consciousness of the cosmopolitan tribunal of letters, an image of the poet that looms larger and larger as the age recedes from him, an image so colossal that it dwarfs all others of his world-contemporaries in the retrospective vision. Can we as Englishmen, great as must be our reverence for the memories of Shelley and Wordsworth and Tennyson, of Carlyle and Ruskin and Emerson, can we in fairness claim that any of these men matches Hugo in artistic and moral stature? Can a German make the claim for Heine, can an Italian make it for Signor Carducci, can a Russian make it for Tourguénieff, can a Norwegian make it for Dr. Ibsen? Can a Frenchman fairly make it for Musset or Balzac or Renan? To ask these questions, it seems to us, is to make it clear that negative answers are the only possible ones. Certain aspects of the genius of these other men may appeal to us more deeply, or strike more responsive chords in our consciousness, but the noblest personality of them all, with the sum total of its achievement, set beside the personality and the achievement of Hugo, must suffer in the comparison. "The spiritual sovereign of the nineteenth century," Mr. Swinburne calls him, and, whatever critical reservations we may make upon this point or upon that, it seems that the ascription is still the just due of the great poet, novelist, and dramatist whose writings have now been steadily pouring from the press for a period of nearly eighty years.

Against this secular canonization of the poet the devil's advocate has advanced three main charges. The first is that, while parading omniscience, he is guilty of gross inaccuracies of scholarship and grotesque perversions of the truth. This charge may fairly be allowed. "L'Homme Qui Rit," for example, is a romance *pour rire*, as far as its background of historical fact is concerned. "Notre Dame de Paris," with its "deux tours de granit faites par Charlemagne," is not in much better case, although its subject is the history of the poet's own country. In short, the history of Hugo's blunders is as lengthy as it is amusing. The second charge is that he is a rhetorician, who cultivated a turgid, bombastic, and sensational manner of composition, instead of following in the footsteps of the great masters of style. This charge has a qualified truth, although it reduces for the most part to the complaint which the classicist always makes of the romanticist, and begs the deeper question which is really at issue. And if "Hernani," for example, is rhetoric rather than poetry, as perhaps it is, what splendid rhetoric it offers its readers! When before in the French drama were "points" ever made with such telling effect as in this melodramatic invention! "Vous n'allez pas au fond," "Couvrons nous, grands d'Espagne," "Dieu! je suis exaucée," "J'en passe, et des meilleurs," — how the examples crowd upon the memory! It may be rhetoric, but the emotions which it arouses are not readily to be distinguished from those which we experience from the purest tragic poetry.

Concerning the third charge, which makes the poet out as a person of unbounded egotism and colossal self-esteem, it may be admitted that Hugo frequently spoke of himself in terms that his truest friends might wish had been left to others to formulate. Yet modesty and self-effacement are virtues that may be carried too far, and in Hugo's case their assumption would have been a hypocritical affectation. The prophet *must* be self-conscious, else he is no prophet; he must have an exalted sense of his mission, and a fervent belief in the truth of his message. And if any nineteenth century utterance may be called prophetic, it was surely that of the man who proclaimed that

> "Le poète, en des jours impies,
> Vient préparer des jours meilleurs,"

and whose faith in the sacredness of his calling did not waver to the end. Posterity never condemns a man for taking the true measure of himself, even if that measure be a large one; it is only to his contemporaries, and during the period when his true dimensions are the subject of controversy, that such self-

appraisal seems an act of questionable taste. When we read of Shakespeare declaring that his rhyme shall outlive "the gilded monuments of princes," or of Dante saying, with magnificent arrogance, — the question being of an important embassy, — "S'io vo, chi sta; s'io sto, chi va?" we applaud rather than condemn, we admire rather than deride, the absolute conviction of the phrase. Posterity has accepted these men at their own estimates; it is more than possible that posterity may accept Hugo at his own estimate.

There are spots upon the sun — this is about the substance of what unsympathetic criticism discovers in its examination of the work of Victor Hugo. But those who all their lives have bathed in the sunlight, and felt its vivifying warmth, are content to be simply grateful, and will not, for knowledge of the sun-spots, declare the moon to be a more satisfactory orb. The positive achievement of Hugo is so immense that a volume would be needed for the barest summary. Leaving aside his miscellaneous prose, descriptive, fanciful, speculative, critical, and political, there remain the three great categories of strictly creative work, poetry, romance, and drama. This seems to be the order in which they will eventually stand, the order in which serious criticism has already placed them. To the creator of "Hernani," "Ruy Blas," and "Marion Delorme," we must give the credit of accomplishing the romantic revolution in French dramatic art. To the creator of "Notre Dame de Paris," "Les Misérables," and "Quatre-vingt-treize," we must give the credit of promulgating a new conception of the teachings of history and a new gospel of social solidarity. To the creator of "Les Contemplations," "Les Châtiments," and "La Légende des Siècles" we must give the credit of first revealing the full singing possibilities of the French language, of rising to such a height of lyric expression as had been attained by no French poet before, of crowning the splendid edifice of French literature with its supreme revelation of pinnacled beauty. In this lyrical domain Hugo out-sang all the other poets of his age, and most of the poets of all ages; he rose as upon the pinions of the eagle, and matched the richness of Pindar; he soared as with the skylark's wings, and matched the pure note of Shelley. When at the height of his inspiration, he poured forth strains of everlasting melody, which were yet linked in thought with the noblest aspirations of the human spirit; for his genius, while ever striving after the beautiful, never forgot its allegiance to the true and the good — to the other aspects of what must ever remain the triune ideal of the soul of man.

One thing more must be said to round out this commemorative tribute to the poet whose centenary is now at hand. Of another great poet it has been written:

> "It is indeed
> Forever well our singers should
> Utter good words and know them good
> Not through song only; with close heed
> Lest, having spent for the work's sake
> Six days, the man be left to make."

It is "not through song only" that we love and cherish the memory of Victor Hugo. To the man also our tribute is due — the man who spoke brave words for freedom when such words were most needed, the man who, at the sacrifice of all that was dear to him, translated into action the faith that was his, and made his protest against tyranny doubly eloquent by his example. One of the most grudging of his English critics is inspired to enthusiasm by the contemplation of the chief act in Hugo's life, and writes of it in terms of such admiration that we can suggest nothing to add. "The great fact remains. M. Hugo, in scorn of amnesties and invitations, lived out nineteen years of exile; his voice did not fail nor his heart falter; he stood on his rock in the free British seas, like Elijah on Carmel, spokesman and champion of all those who had not bowed the knee to Baal." The example is one for all time and for all men. Only one man in a century may embody his protest against wrong in a volume of "Châtiments," but every man may have the strength of purpose to stand for what he believes to be the right, whatever the forces that are leagued against him. In these lax days of service to the spirit of compromise, there is no lesson more needed than that of Victor Hugo's "Ultima Verba" — those words which seemed futile enough at the time of their deliverance, but which, in the light of subsequent history, are seen to have been the very sign and seal of the poet's prophetic function.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ANNIVERSARY.

It has become somewhat difficult to picture to ourselves the conditions which surrounded the work of higher education in the United States in 1876. Wonderful as the industrial advance of the country during the last twenty-five years has been, it is not at all more striking than the educational progress

which has carried us far from those provincial conditions. It is easy to quote figures: — four hundred graduate students (in arts) in 1875, six thousand in 1902,— or those sums of money invested which the newspapers use as the ready and exact measure of academic greatness. But there has been a change of spirit, or at any rate of attitude and emphasis, which statistics cannot adequately express. In 1876 the phrase "higher education" usually meant college education; now, when it is used by a careful speaker or writer, it is likely that he means an education which begins where the college leaves off. In that year, while it had lately ceased to be true that most Americans desiring training of that kind sought it in Germany, it was still true that those who desired and could afford to have it under favorable conditions went there to obtain it. Now, the ratio of those who are pursuing it in America to those who are pursuing it in Germany is as fifteen to one. Many teachers devote themselves to this sort of training exclusively. Men who have not received it, in some measure, cannot hope for employment in colleges, can hardly hope for places in the best schools. The great public draws somewhat definitely the line of distinction between university and college, and shows already a high appreciation of the methods and achievements of the former. The professional schools intended for the education of doctors and lawyers and ministers have been elevated and broadened by the same impulse, and by the example of the graduate schools of letters and arts.

It is because of the singularly important part which the Johns Hopkins University has played in this remarkable movement that the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary has been regarded in the academic world as an event of national significance. About a generation ago a rich Baltimore merchant resolved to devote his fortune, in substantially equal parts, to the foundation of a university and of a hospital. Neither he nor the trustees to whom in his life-time he entrusted the former project had much knowledge or experience of universities and their management; but they had the sagacity to choose and to follow wise advisers, and the courage to approve and sustain a novel experiment. At the tenth anniversary the president of the board of trustees told the remarkable story of the choice of a president for the contemplated institution. They wrote to the presidents of six of the leading universities of the country, asking them who was the best man for the post. All six gave the name of the same man — Daniel Coit Gilman, then president of the University of California. No one doubts that they were right. Most persons would agree that nobody but Mr. Gilman could have created in Baltimore the Johns Hopkins University that we know. It is his monument; and it was only natural that he should be the central figure of the celebration of February 21 and 22, though he resigned the presidency last autumn into the hands of Dr. Ira Remsen, whose formal inauguration occurred on the second day of the recent festival.

Mr. Gilman and his trustees resolved, not to add to the educational system of the country one more college just like the rest, but to cap it with a university in which graduate instruction, elsewhere faintly beginning, should be the main object. Training in original investigation, and the publication of important researches in scientific journals supported by the university, were to be its constant task. Professors were to be chosen who were great investigators, and were to be given every facility to continue their researches while teaching. The chief investment was to be in men. Expenditure on buildings was to be kept at a minimum. Sylvester discoursed on the Abelian and Theta functions, Gildersleeve began the training of a generation of Grecians, Rowland conducted his researches into the mechanical equivalent of heat, in modest old-fashioned Baltimorean dwelling-houses. The new university was to raise its influence to the second power, so to speak, for it was to teach the teachers of America.

It all seems obvious enough in 1902, Columbus having long ago balanced the egg; but to us of 1876 it was a revelation. Entrance into the atmosphere of the Johns Hopkins was, to those who went there in its earliest days, like the opening of the Pacific before the eyes of Balboa and his men. Here were no dated classes, no campus, no sports, no dormitories, no gulf between teacher and student where all were students, no compulsion toward work where all were eager. Moreover, the intellectual freedom was such as befitted a university having the admirable motto, "Veritas vos liberabit." As time has gone on, other universities, with enlarging resources, have developed their graduate schools, while the Johns Hopkins has had a period of pecuniary difficulties (now apparently ended by the generosity of its Baltimore friends); and has felt obliged, besides supporting a medical school of the highest class, to put much of its strength into its undergraduate department. Nevertheless, the concourse of representatives of other universities at the recent celebration, and the tone of the addresses which some of them made, showed that the Johns Hopkins, past and present, still holds a high and indeed unique position in relation to the most advanced work. Hundreds of enthusiastic alumni, all of them young of course, yet many of them already distinguished in science, testified to the fruits of the Johns Hopkins experiment; it is a rare college, in whatever part of the land, that has not at least one Hopkins man in its faculty. And the citizens of Baltimore showed, by their presence, their enthusiasm, and their hospitality, how cordially they appreciated the school and the occasion.

On the evening of February 20 there were reunions of the men who had worked in particular

laboratories or departments. The pupils of Professor Gildersleeve commemorated his quarter-century of service by a dinner and the presentation of a memorial volume made up of contributions to classical philology written by divers of their number. On the next afternoon, at Music Hall, in the midst of a memorable storm, the formal exercises began. The President, the President Emeritus, Cardinal Gibbons, and a long train of trustees, university presidents, delegates, guests, professors, and alumni marched in, in imposing procession. Mr. Gilman, in a most skilful and comprehensive address, reviewed the history of the last twenty-five years, and set forth once more those Hopkinsian ideals which he has so often before expounded on Commemoration Day, and which he has done so much to make the common property of educated America. Then Professor Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, the most eloquent of the alumni, in their behalf presented to Mr. Gilman a beautifully illuminated address commemorating with gratitude and affection his labors for the university and his services to education, — services, it was justly said, "not surpassed by those of any other American." The address was bound as a volume with the autograph signatures of 1012 alumni; its presentation was accompanied by a demonstration from the audience which, coming from such a body of men, could not but be very grateful to Mr. Gilman, many as are the honors and commendations which he has received. After this, there were short addresses of felicitation by Principal Peterson of McGill University, Montreal, President Hadley of Yale, President Dabney of the University of Tennessee, and President Harper of the University of Chicago. In the evening, there was a brilliant reception in the principal hall of the university.

Saturday was President Remsen's day. The morning's exercises began with an address of welcome by the governor of the State of Maryland, who had been unable to be present on the preceding day. Governor Smith expressed forcibly and even eloquently the pride of Marylanders and Baltimoreans in their university, and declared with an emphasis which his position made significant his conviction that the state should, as of late it has been asked to do, assist pecuniarily in the maintenance and development of the institution. This duty, by the way, was eloquently enforced upon the minds of the alumni, at the dinner in the evening, by the *doyen* of presidents of state-aided universities, President Angell of Michigan. President Remsen, in his inaugural address, studiously avoided predictions and declarations of policy. But his description of the proper spirit and aims of the university's work, and his cheerful confidence in its future, left no doubt of his high success, — certainly no doubt in the minds of those who know his serene and genial temper, his honesty and good sense, his intellectual breadth, and the devotion he has shown to the university during his twenty-five years' service as professor of chemistry. After the conferring of honorary degrees, President Eliot of Harvard, who from the first foundation of the university has been its faithful friend, made a brief but impressive closing address. He frankly declared the obligations of all other universities to the Johns Hopkins, saying that it had lifted all to a higher level; and he warmly praised the work of its young medical school.

The rest was social: a luncheon at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and in the evening the alumni dinner, with large attendance and excellent speaking, presided over by Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard. Here the President Emeritus described in general outline the present plans of the Carnegie Institution, of which he has just been made president, and Dr. Remsen gave a description, very interesting to the alumni, of the beautiful Homewood tract of land, at the north of the city, which by the munificence of a few citizens has been given to the university as a site for its future home.

The inauguration of a new president marks always a new point of departure in the history of an American university, especially since it became customary to lodge preponderant power in the hands of one man. But in the present case there are still other, and manifest reasons for expecting a new era in the development of the Johns Hopkins. Removal to the new site will no doubt soon take place, and will make a difference that it is hard to estimate. There will be more room, greater quiet, the influence of beautiful surroundings, a better opportunity to foster the social and athletic life of the undergraduates. On the other hand, the heart of a great city is in some ways a better place for a great university than its outskirts, and graduate work in some departments must suffer at least until the library has become so far developed that remoteness from the Peabody Institute has ceased to be important. It is also evident that, however generous the people of Baltimore are disposed to be toward the university of which they have become so proud, the city is not rich enough to enable it to maintain, in comparison with universities planted in wealthier towns, the preëminence in graduate work which for several years it enjoyed. Let us hope that they will enable it to remain in this respect an equal, though doubtless with a constituency less national and more largely Southern, than in its first years.

But there were phases of the Johns Hopkins celebration which suggested also the close of one era in the general life of American universities at large, and the opening of another. In the making of doctors of philosophy, as in other new American industries, there has naturally come first an era of competition, a competition not ignoble and not without public utility, yet marked by some regrettable excesses. The reaction has already set in. The first and most important influence exerted in restraint of excessive competition has been that

of the many national scientific societies, in each of which, at their annual meetings, the professors of many colleges join in discussing the matters of their common *Fach* and in laying plans for its advancement. They meet as friends, and immerse themselves for the time in concerns which transcend those of any particular college or university. When they go home, the sense of these wider interests abides in their minds; and they can be relied on to uphold them. All universities have members — presidents or others — who are veritable academic Chauvins, consumed with myopic zeal for their own universities. They are growing fewer. The set who attend scientific meetings are holding them in check. Again, the most potent source of what is called commercialism in American universities is the unchastened ambition of presidents, eager for the pecuniary (assumed to be identical with the intellectual) aggrandizement of their own institutions. Against this evil also the most effective counterweight has been the zeal of professors for larger and loftier interests, which must be harmed by vulgar competition, but will be signally forwarded by inter-university friendship, coöperation, and dependence. This broader spirit has grown rapidly in recent years. The university presidents themselves have joined in an association for the annual discussion of common topics. The age of mutual combination is displacing that of competition. Of the "outward and visible signs" of this new and most welcome stage of progress one of the most agreeable is the cordial enjoyment and fraternal feeling with which all the universities join in the celebrations of any one among their number; for, in the profoundly Christian phrase which President Eliot used with such happy effect, "we are all members one of another."

J. Franklin Jameson.

COMMUNICATION.

MARY STUART AND THE "CASKET LETTERS."

(To the Editor of The Dial.)

In connection with my review of Mr. Andrew Lang's "The Mystery of Mary Stuart" in a recent issue of The Dial, the following extract from a note which I have received from Mr. Lang is of interest:

"I put in the forged letters to show how easily the Queen's hand could be imitated. I have since found unknown MSS. in another case, the Gowrie affair of 1600. Here there was wholesale forgery, but comparing the forged letters (of Logan of Restelrig) with his genuine letters (which had never been done) we cannot detect any difference. This of course only shows the practicability of successful forgery of Mary's letters. The comparison of Logan's was made at the time, but failed to detect forgery: I mean that it has not been done since 1609. The difficulty as to Mary, is to say whether she repeated herself in sonnets and letters, or whether the letters are forged from the sonnets. Bad is the best."

W. H. Carruth.

Lawrence, Kansas, Feb. 24, 1902.

The New Books.

A Journey to Austen-Land.*

"The readers of Jane Austen," so Mr. Howells has lately told us, "are hardly ever less than her adorers: she is a passion and a creed, if not quite a religion." If Mr. Howells himself is to be taken as fairly exemplifying the attitude of the cult, we need not question his terms; with him Jane Austen is assuredly a passion. If, on the other hand, we feel that his praise is a little warm to be representative, we shall still be in no doubt of the existence of admirers whose enthusiasm will insure a cordial welcome for Miss Constance Hill's delightfully sympathetic volume entitled "Jane Austen: Her Homes and her Friends."

Of course there may be "adorers" of Miss Austen who are content to study her as she laughingly whispers, "What a dear, simple old gentleman!" from her shadowy corner behind Mr. Woodhouse's chair; or as she peeps demurely and very unobtrusively over Elizabeth Bennet's shoulder, still smiling kindly at the Vanity Fair — not, in spite of Solomon, all vanity — which she analyzes so keenly and paints so deftly. Other admirers will not care to go beyond Miss Austen's letters, as delightful in their way as her novels, and marked by the same dainty finish, the same freshness and vivacious wit. And if such readers want a background of biographical detail, they will choose a brief sketch like Mrs. Malden's in preference to anything more ambitious. But Miss Hill is quite safe in counting on the twentieth century zest for what may be called the geography of genius; on the modern temper, which, distrustful that the style — at least in the novel — is the man, wants to hear its literary lion roar; or, if that is impossible, to know how, and furthermore where and in what company, he learned to roar in print to such purpose.

Just such a study of environment Miss Hill offers us. Her book is primarily a record of her pilgrimage to "Austen-land," — or shall we say to the Austen-lands, since Miss Austen lived successively in the little Hampshire village of Steventon, at Bath, at Southampton, and finally in Hampshire again on her brother Edward's estate at Chawton. In each of these places, and several more where Miss Austen

*Jane Austen: Her Homes and her Friends. By Constance Hill. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

made lengthy visits, her home or lodging has been searched out that it may be carefully described, and also pictured for us by Miss Ellen Hill, whose quaint little sketches add much to the interest of the text. Miss Austen was not essentially an out-door woman — in her day fragile and feminine were likely to be synonyms, — nor does description of natural scenery play any considerable part in her novels. So Miss Hill's task is limited to telling us of each home and its garden, always a favorite resort with the ladies of the Austen family, of the houses at which Jane visited oftenest, and of the Assembly rooms where she indulged her fondness for dancing.

Among her friends her large family stood first and indeed almost alone, if we are to judge by Miss Hill's account. Dearest of all was her only sister Cassandra, from whom in her childhood she was so inseparable that her mother once declared, "If Cassandra were going to have her head cut off, Jane would insist on sharing her fate." She was very fond of all five of her brothers; but Henry, who helped her with the publication of her novels, and Edward, who after his father's death gave his mother and sisters a home, were perhaps her favorites. Her father and mother, while closely associated with her, seem to have inspired awe rather than such affection as she lavished on Cassandra and later on some of her young nephews and nieces. With them ends the tale of friends to whom Miss Hill has accorded more than mere mention.

Her unique contribution to Austen literature, then, consists in her conscientious picture of Miss Austen's environment. Further than this, and as corollary to it, she aims to portray Miss Austen's character, as her friends saw it and as her home life revealed it, and to trace the connection between the author's experiences and the scenes and incidents of her novels.

In this latter attempt Miss Hill is particularly successful in the first third of her book, which is devoted to Jane Austen's life at the Steventon parsonage. Here, except for a "short school course" and an occasional visit, she spent the first twenty-five years of her life. Very uneventful years they were in the main, passed in the pleasant companionship of her own family circle and of three or four congenial neighbors. She read and embroidered and kept house, paid calls, revelled in the balls at the Basingstoke Assembly rooms, and was occasionally thrown into a delightful flutter of excitement by a letter or perhaps a flying visit from one of her sailor brothers. She lived, in short, the wholesome village life that she portrays, and she lived it quite in the spirit of her heroines. For though the first drafts of "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," and "Northanger Abbey" were written at Steventon, "amid the cheerful chatter" of the family sitting-room, there was not then — indeed there never was—anything of the professed authoress in Miss Austen's view of life; and here no doubt lies one secret of her genius.

Miss Hill does not stop at such general resemblance between Jane Austen's environment and the setting of her novels. The "wood walk" at the parsonage reminds her of the pleasure grounds of Cleveland in "Sense and Sensibility." Frank Austen's letter telling of his promotion to the rank of commander suggests those announcing a like good fortune for William Price. At Bath Miss Austen's visits to the "Lower Rooms" are reminiscent of Catherine Morland's first meeting with Henry Tilney. And her stay at Lyme makes an opportunity for conducting us, as Tennyson insisted upon being conducted, to the scene of Louisa Musgrove's accident. "Don't talk to me of the Duke of Monmouth," cried the poet to his friends who were doing the honors of the historic village, "show me the exact spot where Louisa Musgrove fell!"

While these parallels between Miss Austen's personal experiences and the life portrayed in her novels are kept up all through the biography, the general reader's curiosity about the genuineness of Miss Austen's realism is satisfied by the time the Steventon period of her life has been recounted. He has then made sure that for once at least the style is emphatically the woman. He sees that it was because she dealt with the life she knew intimately that she was able to master her material so perfectly; because she loved her dull little world, finding it neither too small nor too dull to be intensely interesting, that she was able to show its underlying charm and its real significance, — in short to mould it into the form we call art.

Very properly, then, through the rest of her book Miss Hill is chiefly occupied with depicting Jane Austen's personality, as her little circle of friends knew it and as her home life showed it. Here she is of course on ground trodden by all Miss Austen's biographers; and like the rest she must depend for her material upon Mr. Austen Leigh's memoir of his distinguished aunt, upon the various editions of

her letters, and upon family manuscripts relating to her and now in the possession of the Austen family. But if this feature of Miss Hill's work is least original, it is perhaps most remunerative for the reader. Miss Austen is after all of interest not as having lived here or there and done this or that, but as being Jane Austen, a personality powerful enough to dominate her quiet life and give its rather bare chronicle charm. Her life was indeed without incident and, in spite of the efforts of all her biographers, including Miss Hill, to prove the contrary, apparently without romance; but about herself there is nothing commonplace. Her sprightly wit and unaffected sweetness endeared her to all who knew her. Her wonderful energy made novel-writing a mere episode, not interfering at all with household duties, needlework, charities, or the visits of nephews and nieces. More remarkable still is her perfect poise — that of the real humorist. If she ever lost herself it was in pleasure at the success of her novels. For the most part she maintained absolutely that mean between absorption and *ennui* which marks the temper of the great artist; who, playing his part in life's drama, still can catch the critic's point of view, but who is always too much the player to grow cynical over the tinsel whose deceptive charm he himself has felt.

Such is the picture Miss Hill gives us. Occasionally the personal narrative form of the book is too obtrusive; but the style is always admirably clear, the verification satisfactory, and the material interesting. It remains only to speak of the illustrations, which, besides the numerous sketches of Miss Austen's homes and haunts already spoken of, include many photogravure reproductions of family portraits. Another feature of the book is the dainty cover design, which is a facsimile of the embroidery upon a muslin scarf worked in satin-stitch by Jane Austen.

EDITH KELLOGG DUNTON.

THE WORLD AND THE INDIVIDUAL.*

The Scottish universities may now be said to have the most excellent kind of provision, in the shape of ample pecuniary endowment, for original speculation upon the eternally old and the eternally new subject of the philosophy of religion. Owing to a bequest from the late Lord Gifford, one of the judges of the Scottish Court of Session, each of the four ancient seats of learning in Scotland (the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews) has now a sum of money which yields from $3000 to $4000 a year for lectures by men of note upon the problems of Natural Theology — the ultimate meaning of the universe so far as its bearing upon man and his destiny is concerned. A lecturer is invariably appointed for two years, and the universities in their wisdom have seen it fit to exact of him only ten lectures a year; so that the fortunate appointees, in addition to the honor of the election and the subsequent profit from publication in book form of their lectures, enjoy the remunerative features of giving some twenty lectures at from $300 to $400 a lecture. The appointment of a lecturer lies entirely in the hands, not of the head of the university (as might perhaps be the custom with us), but of the professors, in particular in the hands of the professors of philosophy and theology — in consultation, to be sure, with their colleagues. By the terms of the will no conditions whatever of religious belief or disbelief are to be considered of importance in determining the election of a lecturer. The appointee may belong or not belong to a religious body or denomination. And also, by the express conditions of the bequest, the lecturer is not allowed in his argument to place explicit reliance upon any so-called positive revelation. He may, indeed, be known in his private capacity to rely upon Revelation for a solution of the question of the mystery of the world; but in the Gifford Lectures before the universities and their public he is to dwell especially upon a philosophy or theory of the teachings of nature and of human reason.

As in the case of a great many recent bequests to universities, the universities themselves had at first grave doubts and difficulties as to the way in which the Gifford money could best be spent. To most men of mature years who have passed the greater part of their lives in scientific and philosophical investigation there seems to be something rather fatuous, something almost serio-comic, in the spectacle of four men getting up every winter before the public in four different Scottish towns to attack the old question of the proofs for the Being of God. And indeed it must be confessed that it is a somewhat serious expenditure of time and nervous energy to listen year after year

* THE WORLD AND THE INDIVIDUAL. Gifford Lectures, delivered before the University of Aberdeen. By Josiah Royce, Ph.D. First Series: The Four Historical Conceptions of Being. Second Series: Nature, Man, and the Moral Order. New York: The Macmillan Co.

(as must a sufficient number of professors to make up a platform for politeness' sake) to the same eternal debate on a question that you may, in your own way, believe to be evident or to be insoluble by mere science. For after all the man who does his duty, or the "least" in the kingdom of heaven, may have visions denied to a great logician or specialist.

Be all this as it may, the Scottish universities found in the law courts that they must spend the money very much in the way indicated in the will of Lord Gifford, who had been known to be a profound student of the pantheism of Spinoza and to have the most decided kind of opinions about the importance of Natural Theology. All attempts to use the Gifford money for the creation of special chairs or lectureships or fellowships for the study of the science of religion, or of Eastern religions, or of comparative religion, or what not, had to be abandoned. And so for all time we shall see every year in Scotland these four men standing forth and offering reasons for their scientific or philosophic creed; and we shall soon have an array of published volumes whose magnitude will altogether surpass that of the celebrated Bridgewater Treatises or of the Oxford Bampton Lectures. The very giving of these lectures and the issuing of these volumes may to the minds of many, who have perhaps a groundless prejudice against state universities, seem to be a somewhat disturbing influence upon the minds of young people in Scotland, in making them think of certain matters as unsettled rather than settled. But on the other hand, all lovers of truth and progress and light cannot but welcome this provision for unprejudiced inquiry into and discussion of the greatest questions that can occupy the mind of man. And all true Scotchmen can again pride themselves upon the fact that, while their country may justly be known as a land where a sound attitude upon the deeper realities of life is an ingredient in the national temper, it will also continue to be known as a thinking country — as a country where men look before they leap. And it would indeed be an evil day for Scotland or for any other country when the universities, the special creation of the Protestant spirit, should stand before the public for anything else than truth and light above all things.

It was natural enough that the Gifford lecturers should be drawn, in the first few years after 1888, from within Great Britain, and that such well-known thinkers as Hutchison Stirling, the two Cairds, Andrew Lang, Max Müller, Campbell Fraser (one of Barrie's "Edinburgh Eleven"), Lewis Campbell, and others, should start the series. Men of science, too, like Sir George Stokes of Cambridge, were also selected. But soon the Scottish professors, who could, of course, hardly hand round the lectureships among themselves, had to look abroad for help, and called upon scholars like Pfleiderer of Berlin, Tiele of Holland, and James and Royce of Harvard University. Professor James has as yet delivered but one series of lectures.

Unlike most of the works that have appeared in England or America since the early days of the "Hegelian invasion" into our philosophical world (it was forshadowed of course by the Transcendentalism of Carlyle and Emerson), *i. e.*, since the first writings of Hutchison Stirling of Edinburgh (the famous "Secret of Hegel") and the Cairds of Glasgow and Green of Oxford and Dr. W. T. Harris (once as famous as the editor of the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy" as he now is as the United States Commissioner of Education), the published lectures of Professor Royce lay their main emphasis not upon an impersonal "Universal" or "Absolute" in which God and man and the world *seem* to be fused into one another, but rather upon the Individual and his free moral effort and upon a Personal Deity who has both Reason and Will. Hegelianism or Neo-Hegelianism (for the English interpretation of Hegel does not represent all the sides of his teaching) has been, as nearly all college graduates of the past two decades know, the inspiration of the Idealism that has nobly served as a counter philosophy to the growing Naturalism and the Materialistic Evolution of the last third of the nineteenth century. Professor Royce himself only too gladly confesses in his lectures the extent of his debt to the writings of Kant and Hegel and their followers, and indeed it may be said that without their work his work and nearly all the important work in recent philosophy would have been impossible. But all the deeper students of Neo-Hegelianism know from their own experience how well-grounded have been the complaints of the upholders alike of "Orthodoxy" and of "Common Sense," regarding the extent to which the realities of man's separate personality, the realities of individual effort, of right and wrong, of the personal will of God, seem to suffer in Hegel's "Panlogism," as it has been called (if this be Hegel) — in that "dialectic" or moving-shadow world in which an eternal thinker seems

to be eternally thinking his own mere thoughts, or to be setting up logical difficulties merely for the pleasure of overcoming them. So far does "Hegelianism" sometimes *seem* to travel from the world of ordinary reality that some of the most important events of the philosophical world of the last twenty-five years have been the conversions or the confessions or the recantations of distinguished thinkers who were once deeply imbued with the very spirit and letter of what they believed to be Hegelianism. Two of the most conspicuous instances of these recantations have been the writings of the accomplished successor of Fraser at Edinburgh in the chair of Hamilton, — Professor Andrew Seth (now A. S. Pringle-Pattison), whose return to the rationality of the but recently despised Scottish "Common Sense" philosophy was doubtless the occasion of the interest manifested in his Princeton lectures upon Theism; and, further, the brilliant and epigrammatic writings of F. H. Bradley, the popular Oxford thinker who is regarded by many men of letters as the English master of the art of dialectic,— as a modern Parmenides. In the great metaphysical treatise of Bradley on "Appearance and Reality" (dubbed by some witty critic the "Disappearance of Reality") a kind of negative Hegelian dialectic is turned against the reality of the "Neo-Hegelian" God, and thus the very pillars of that spiritual philosophy, which has kept a generation of men from turning to the "husks" of materialism, seem for the moment to have been torn down by an intellectual Samson. And in the wake of these two older men several of the younger thinkers have not been slow to follow, in books and articles that draw inspiration not merely from Hegel but from "fresh fields and pastures new" that have been partly ignored by the Hegelians. At Oxford (as we read in a London review) a number of young men have banded themselves together to produce a volume of essays that shall do more justice to personality and aspiration and the moral life than has been accorded to these things by some of Hegel's followers.

It is the distinctive merit of Professor Royce's published lectures to have given, as the result of a logic as rigorous as that of Bradley or Green or Caird, an idealistic philosophy of the world, in which a separate reality and a genuine moral experience and a personal immortality are given to all finite beings who are capable of "working out" with the help of God (he believes in this too, as does the Hebrew Psalmist or the Apostle Paul) their salvation. It may be claimed that just as the great book of Mr. Bradley has closed *by a negative criticism* the first Neo-Hegelian period in English thought, so the lectures of Professor Royce are the *first great positive attempt* in English to rise beyond the closed circle that was for some time wrongly taken to be the essence of Hegel. The lectures have already been discussed in this light at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association at Chicago University last Christmas, and they are certain to affect the constructive period of philosophy upon which we are entering with the century. "It is precisely," says Professor Royce, "the restoration of individuality to the self that constitutes the essential deed of our Idealism." Of course out of all this preliminary polemical work will there come in due time a fuller and juster appreciation of Hegel and Hegelianism, for it is eternally true that Hegel's philosophy is to a great extent but another name for systematic thinking and that "outside" Hegel there is no philosophy.

But Professor Royce's work is interesting for another reason. Next to the interests of theology and a common sense justice to the divine rights of the personality of man, there is perhaps no question that so interests the popular mind of to-day as the social question. Theology itself, in fact, is becoming (not altogether rightly to be sure) largely a social gospel, and the reality of the life of the individual is held by some to lie in his power of "losing" it to find it again in the life of others. And from the standpoint of philosophy it must be confessed that the "social spirit," the social conception of the "self" and the sociological conception of the world, have practically revivified the metaphysic of to-day. No one need be surprised at this. The student of philosophy can tell the average man that both in Germany and in England some of the most cogent tests of the reality or the unreality of any philosophy have always been found in the writings of men who have shown its bearings upon our common life as human beings. The socialistic writings of Marx and Lasalle kept alive the spirit of Hegelianism long after its letter had ceased to have a hold upon the German mind; and in England itself the social writings of men like Edward Caird (whose little book on Comte is one of the best things he has done) and Mackenzie and Bosanquet have revealed the social mission of Idealism at a time when the technicalities of Hegel's Logic

are ignorantly supposed to have been set aside as a kind of jargon of the schools.

The social spirit and the social idea have had the very greatest kind of influence upon Professor Royce. Without at all entering into precise detail, it may be said that one of his most fundamental positions is to the effect that it is only in our dear daily life of common effort, in the life of family and state and "church," that man enters into his true kingdom — enters upon the *realities* of what he (Royce) calls the World of Appreciation (*i. e.*, the world of "ideals" and "values"), as different from the *appearances* of the World of Description (*i. e.*, the world of "sense" and "science"). The "appearances of the World of Description"! Yes! that is one of the main lessons of the book, — the sad error of materialism and materialistic living! That the world of physical science, the world of "atoms" and "cells" and "motion" and "laws," is in a very vital sense an "appearance" world — I will not say an unreal world, but an apparent world, a world that is simply a version or *description* of the world in the interests of our moral and intellectual life! It is only from the standpoint of the social and ethical life that we can logically (the pith of the argument is to show this) regard our life of sense and all the physical world as essentially a *meaning* — a meaning that is completed in the certainties of the religious life. Paley used to talk about *design* and purpose, Professor Royce talks about *meaning;* that is, Paley saw things from the outside, whereas Professor Royce sees them from the inside. No wonder that Darwin and Huxley refuted Paley! The chief effort of the lectures upon "The World and the Individual" is to show that the reality of everything, or of anything, is to be found ultimately in its *meaning;* and the true meaning of the life of the world and of sentient beings is to be found in one vast Society, one great realm of beings, whose lives find their *meanings completed* in a Kingdom of God, — a kingdom in which human beings live again to realize

"All we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good . . ."

The ordinarily educated person who has an interest in the higher thought of this age, or the thinker who is troubled about the "evolution hypothesis," will find a great deal in Professor Royce's two volumes. And their thoroughly practical character may be said to set forth on a large scale the possible contribution of the American spirit to the solution of old and world-wide problems. America has every reason to be proud of her first lectures in the Gifford series. We shall look forward to the lectures that another American philosopher, Professor William James, is at the present time giving at Edinburgh, for his book called "The Will to Believe" has already created quite a voluminous literature.

WILLIAM CALDWELL.

OUR YOUNGER POETS.*

The minor poet has fallen upon fortunate days. So much attention is paid at the present time to literary production of every sort that the humblest of writers gets his share of ephemeral glory. It was not always thus, and formerly the minor poet had to be content with the furtive publication of his slender volume (at his own expense), with a few lines of comment, kindly or severe, and with the halo that encircled his brow in the eyes of his family and immediate friends. But now he gets himself into print without difficulty, receives grave attention at the hands of novelists, clergymen, and other competent critics, and enjoys something very like fame for at least a brief period. So it comes to pass that such a book as Mr. William Archer's "Poets of the Younger Generation," containing over five hundred pages of characterization and extract, can secure both a publisher and a public. We are determined to magnify our poets, and, since the greater voices are nearly all silenced, the lesser voices have their innings, and are treated as if they also were gifted with the divine accent and the prophetic utterance.

We have no thought to speak scornfully of the minor poet, or to begrudge him any of the honest praise which Mr. Archer bestows upon him. We have often, in all sincerity and thankfulness, bestowed upon him the same sort of praise, and discussed him in the same spirit of seriousness. Yet the sight of this big and sumptuous book, with its array of names all of which have yet to be tested by time, somehow suggests a disproportion between means and ends, and the anticipation of a verdict that cannot in the nature of things be returned until most of us who are now living are in our graves. One should long hesitate about enshrining in a big book of any sort the names of men and women whose own books may be absolutely forgotten two or three decades hence; it were

*POETS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION. By William Archer. With portraits. New York: John Lane.

better that opinion concerning these persons should shape itself by natural processes rather than be given thus prematurely the semblance of a permanent form.

Again we must disclaim any intention of impugning Mr. Archer's motives in producing the present volume, or even of disputing his main positions and judgments. The book, despite its bulk, is essentially modest and unpretentious, and the author takes us so frankly into his confidence that adverse criticism is for the most part disarmed in advance. The story of the book is, briefly, that Mr. Archer enjoys poetry, that he has read widely among the younger poets of our time, that he has selected thirty-three of the English and American writers who have most appealed to him, and that to each of these he has devoted a few expository pages, abundantly eked out with illustrative examples. The book is subjective in method. The author tells us what he likes, and evidently hopes that his readers will like it also. If they do not, and he should be asked to justify his judgment, he would be quite helpless. He admits that he has not included certain excellent poets for the simple reason "that their work does not happen to chime with my idiosyncrasy." Intellectually, he recognizes their merit, but it does not touch his emotions. Everything that the objective critic regards as fundamentally important is eschewed by Mr. Archer. He makes no comparisons, invokes no canons of literary art, traces no relations between the poet and the tendencies of his age. He simply tells us what he likes and what he dislikes.

In order that we may reckon with the personal equation in Mr. Archer's estimates, he supplies us with a sort of spiritual autobiography, in which we learn when, and by what means, his taste for poetry developed, what are the poets who mean the most to him, and to what others he is relatively insensible. In doing this, he adopts a suggestion of Mr. John M. Robertson, who declares it to be the critic's duty to give his readers "an opportunity of checking his individual judgments." Says Mr. Archer: "The day may very well come when every critic will be called upon to fill up [a] schedule of temperament and qualification, in order that readers may know clearly through what medium they are invited to contemplate any given work of art." A note to this passage embodies what we should be tempted to think a jest were it not for the author's confession on the next page that he is "a pure-bred Scotchman." The note is to this effect: "It might perhaps be desirable, for the guidance of the person criticised, that a statement of the critic's athletic record, his chest measurement, and his fighting weight should be included."

Coming to the author's confession of taste, we learn that he is insensible to music, save of the simplest, that he had the usual boyish attack of Byronism, and that from Wordsworth he learned the true meaning of poetry. Greek and Latin poetry mean little to him, Chaucer and Shakespeare much. Milton he did not really discover until nearly thirty, but that poet has been to him ever since "an inexhaustible mine of the pure gold of poetry." When it comes to Shelley, he says "Sibboleth" in defiance of those who would slay him "at the passages of Jordan." Of American poets, Poe, Emerson, and Whitman are the chief. German poetry he loves, although he cares more for Heine than for Goethe, but to French poetry he remains color-blind. After the frankness of these confessions, we are prepared for an occasional surprising saying, as, for example, that he would be puzzled to distinguish from internal evidence the poets who wrote "Songs from Vagabondia," and that there is no very wide gap between Mr. Le Gallienne's Omar and the immortal poem of FitzGerald. Every man has a right to his own opinions, and we cannot quarrel with one who makes no effort to erect his subjective fancies into objective dicta.

What we find, then, when we turn from the introduction to the volume proper, is a series of pleasantly written discussions of such of our younger poets as Mr. Archer likes sufficiently to care to take into consideration. The list of poets is worth giving. On the English side, it comprises Messrs. Beeching, Benson, Binyon, Quiller-Couch, Money-Coutts, Davidson, A. E. Housman, Laurence Housman, Kipling, Le Gallienne, Newbolt, Phillips, Symons, Thompson, Trench, Watson, and Yeats — seventeen men, — and Mmes. Hinkson, Hopper, Meynell, Nesbit, Radford, Sigerson, Watson, and Woods — eight women. Of this list one may say that a number of equally important names are omitted, but that it is excellent as far as it goes. The selection of the eight American poets cannot be accounted for by any process of rational thought. They include the three Canadians, Messrs. Roberts, Carman, and Scott, and their friend, the late Richard Hovey. But the wildest guess would

never hit upon the four writers who are selected to represent the art of poetry as now practised by the younger writers of this country. According to Mr. Archer, these four are Miss Alice Brown, Professor Santayana, Mr. Madison Cawein, and Father Tabb. Mr. Archer would have done vastly better to leave American poetry out of his reckoning than to represent it in this meagre and eccentric fashion. His own disclaimer concerning "the hopelessness of attempting to do more than cull a flower here and there" cannot be accepted as a sufficient warrant for this extraordinary showing.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN ITALY.*

In all forms of art expression, there is a spirit which lies deeper than the surface; though in Architecture it is the superficial aspect which appeals foremost, and perhaps finally, to the great majority of observers — or, better, spectators, for one is hardly an observer whose glance does not penetrate beneath the surface. In the art of an individual worker, this spirit has a quality almost wholly subjective, and is revealed only to the discerning student of human nature; so that the study of the individual's efforts in art is, to a great extent, a study of personality. When the individual's effort is merged in the achievements of the race, the art is a matter for history. The personal equation, though not wanting, is generally lost sight of in the broader problem of the race-spirit. The history of architecture is the history of the deepest life-passions of the races, which sometimes, building "better than they knew," have raised to their memory enduring architectural monuments.

The lands stretching southward from the Alps and the Pyrenees to the borders of the great inland sea hold for us a most vital interest; for over them ran the hordes of the north, that met the civilization of the east and of the south in sustained and bitter conflict, to the end that the southern and eastern civilizations were swept from the continent of Europe and the northern barbarism was tamed and softened and developed into a newer and fuller civilization, in whose monuments are reminiscent the beauty and power of the older and vanished civilizations. Spain is rich in the memories of this conflict; but it is to Italy that we are drawn with the keenest sympathy, for from that land of sunshine vivifying beams of art have penetrated into the great cold heart of the north, and from the heart of that north are we of the Western World. To behold these monuments, and recognize their superficial beauty, is one thing; to feel the life-blood of great races rushing through them is another,— and toward this latter end a sympathetic history will materially help the student. Mr. Charles A. Cummings, an American architect of distinction, has essayed a work of this sort, in his recently published history of Architecture in Italy, surveying the field from the time of Constantine to the dawn of the Renaissance. It is a wide field, and the author estimates very modestly — possibly underestimates — the value of his work, which was undertaken because, although needed and greatly to be desired, no similar work exists in English, and works in other languages, though numerous and in some instances extremely full and complete, are found to have limitations which impair their value to the student. To write a history of social and political life, one must of necessity be an historian in the recognized sense of the word; to write sympathetically a history of architecture, one must of necessity be both an architect and historian, for architecture is an expression of the social and political life of a people in the terms of art. Obviously, the combination of architect and historian must be rare, if not quite impossible, in an age of specialization; but Mr. Cummings has succeeded in combining the functions in a high degree, and his work is one of great value to the student, as well as of extreme interest to the "general reader," who will follow it with a volume of mediæval history at hand for side excursions into other than architectural fields.

Mr. Cummings regards Christianity as "the mother of Italian architecture," and finds "its earliest appearance in the catacombs." From this germ, according to his view, sprang the early basilicas, "from which were developed the great churches which are still the admiration of the world." The work, until the last chapter is reached, has to do mainly with churches; for they are the principal monuments remaining to us from the middle ages, and were built for the most part, perhaps, in the spirit and to the glory of the religion of Jesus Christ. But many of them were built through

*ARCHITECTURE IN ITALY. A History of Italian Architecture, from the Time of Constantine to the Dawn of the Renaissance. By Charles A. Cummings. In two volumes, illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

fear and superstition, and in fulfilment of vows; for a great marauding band rarely set forth on a predatory expedition without first invoking aid at some great shrine and vowing the erection of a greater shrine should the venture prove successful. Often the vows were fulfilled, and frequently at the expense of some beautiful Christian church already existing, which was despoiled of its riches of sculpture and ornament for the adornment of the newer edifice. All of this in no way diminishes the romance of the tale, but makes difficult the writing of architectural history, and is only an instance of the difficulties with which the historian has to contend.

After tracing the development of the early Christian church from its germ in the catacombs, Mr. Cummings says: "No essential feature can be cited of the early basilican church, or of the square, circular, or polygonal churches of the first four centuries after Constantine, which had not its prototype in the temples or the civic buildings of the Empire." These churches and the contemporary buildings in Italy "were in the main the production of the Roman race of builders, and were in the direct line of succession from those of ancient Rome." And a remarkable fact is then stated, a fact in which is seen the prophecy of the Renaissance, that the Italian race, through all its changes of government and population, has adhered steadfastly to the classic traditions, and has accepted with reluctance and never with hearty support the styles forced upon it from without by Lombard, Byzantine, Norman, or the Cistercians bringing the Gothic of Northern France. The Gothic invasion impaired the chain of Roman builders, the Lombard invasion broke it absolutely; and for six centuries, or till the coming of the Renaissance, the Romanesque held sway in Italy. Mr. Cummings speaks interestingly and with clearness concerning the term Romanesque, and after giving its origin, says:

"The Romanesque, in character as well as in time, lies between the Roman and the Gothic, being in great measure an inheritance from the one, and carrying within itself, at least in most of its forms, the promise of the other. Yet Quicherat's definition as 'an architecture which has ceased to be Roman, though it retains much that is Roman, and has not yet become Gothic, though it has already something of Gothic,' is, as far as its application to the Romanesque of Italy is concerned, certainly faulty, since it implies that all Romanesque is on its way to become Gothic. To the Romanesque of France and Germany, and to a certain extent that of Northern Italy, where the wooden roofs have been superseded by vaulting, where the walls and piers have been made heavy and broad to support it, and where the whole disposition of parts has a more or less organic arrangement, the definition is clearly applicable; but it would as certainly exclude the Romanesque of Central and Southern Italy, in which the internal disposition is essentially that of the Roman basilicas, and in which the ornaments and the general exterior design are the features which distinguish the Romanesque church from its Roman prototype."

The lack of homogeneousness in the Romanesque of Italy leads the author to discriminate between its various geographical aspects, and so he gives the name "Lombard Romanesque" to that style which developed in Milan, Pavia, and the Lombard cities of the north of Italy, and that of "Central Romanesque" to the more classic forms which are found in Tuscany and the region between Tuscany and Rome; while that mixed style which grew up contemporaneously over Apulia, Calabria, and the other provinces of Southern Italy (a style in which the Lombard and the Norman had perhaps an equal share, and of which the abundant and fascinating ornament is largely due to the Greek sculptors by whom these provinces were overrun from the eighth to the eleventh centuries), is appropriately designated by Mr. Cummings as the "Southern Romanesque."

The Romanesque in Italy dates from the Lombard invasion. There has been not a little speculation as to how so rude a race as the Lombard was at the time of the invasion could produce so fine an architecture as the Lombard Romanesque. Much, without doubt, was due to the order of the Masistri Comacini, of which Mr. Cummings treats with necessary fulness, noting the origin of the Comacini, according to legend, on a little island in the Lake of Como, where an independent Roman Colony endured for twenty years after the invasion, yielding finally to the Lombards after a protracted siege. He then gives an account of the laws of the Lombards, which established the order of master builders, "Magistri Comacini," from among the already famous builders of the region, regulating its work and fixing a scale of payment.

The differences between the various phases of the Romanesque, Mr. Cummings has set down clearly and in a manner full of interest; but the subject necessarily receives treatment in such great detail as to make epitomizing a difficult task. In fact, the same may be said of the other themes which serve to mark the division into chapters. The meat of the Roman builders is presented with the Roman-

esque, but the wine and juices of the feast come with the Byzantine influence. While the eastern builders left in Italy no churches of the Byzantine type, the eastern sculptors and colorists left on the Italian buildings of the middle ages the impress of their great love for flowing line, free form, and brilliant color, with the result that from Venice to Palermo, through Milan, Ravenna, Rome, the Byzantine ornament in sculpture and mosaic hangs like rich grapes upon the vine. Only in conservative Rome, where the classic spirit never was extinguished, is the flavor less sweet. The chapter on Gothic is of great interest, and is beautiful in its illustrations; while that on Sicilian Architecture, beginning in romance and warmed throughout by the blood of the south and the east, is equally attractive in matter and in its illustrations. The work is very attractive in its make-up, both volumes being especially rich in illustrations, which are well chosen, well executed, and well printed. All plans and sections are in line, as are a few of the details; but the great majority of the details, and all the interior and exterior views, are in half-tone from photographs, many of the subjects so unhackneyed yet beautiful as to cause wonder that they are so little known. A list of over a hundred authors consulted, and copious foot and marginal notes with references, add greatly to the value of the work. Mr. Cummings has done a valuable service to the student and to the general reader in the production of this history.

IRVING K. POND.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS.*

The problems that now confront our American democracy call for renewed discussion of the basis of government. The fundamental questions of man's relation to the State and of the State's obligation to the individual are yet matters of dispute, and on the way in which they are to be answered will depend the solution of much that is of vital moment in present-day politics. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his discussion of "The Rights of Man," takes up first "The Conflict of the Centuries," founding the general development of his argument on the thesis that the advance of society has been away from the autocratic idea of government as exemplified by Rome, toward the democratic form as understood by the Hebrews. Following this are chapters on political, industrial, educational, and religious rights, in the discussion of all of which it is maintained that no man has any inherent right to impose government of any sort upon another man, whether as king or as member of a democracy, save only as by such government greater protection in his rights is secured to the individual. Politically, then, man has a right to personal security, and only by the possession of an enlightened conscience a right to share in government. "The first industrial duty of society is to protect every man in his right to labor and in his ownership of the fruits of his labor." This is defined as an absolute right; artificial rights, such as the right to land, are those established by society, and our present industrial system is unjust because it "is based upon the private ownership of common wealth." Taxation as now managed is also unjust, since it does not fall most heavily upon those whose rights are most in need of protection from government. As a remedy for these evils, Dr. Abbott gives a very lucid presentation of the Single Tax theory. Educationally, man has a right to "the development of his own, true, ideal, divine personality"; and religiously, "It is the right of man to pursue this quest [the quest for God] unhindered; to find God for himself, in his own way, with his own faculties, after his own fashion."

Having shown that a democracy is not by inherent right any more a just government than an oligarchy, he goes on to the conclusion that democracy is the best government because it more fully than any other provides for the intellectual and moral development of the people. He understands the "distinguishing characteristic of the American Republic as one embodying the spirit of faith in man, hope for man, and good-will toward men." The result of this with us he sees as a large balance on the side of good in our religious, political, social, and industrial life. More than this, Dr. Abbott finds good reason for believing that democracy is to reconstruct society, coming to the time when it shall embody these five principles: 1, the diffusion of happiness; 2, through the development of character; 3, by a process of gradual growth; 4, the secret thereof being the indwelling of God in humanity; 5, the end thereof being a brotherhood of man centred in God as the Universal Father."

Dr. Abbott takes notice of many domestic

*THE RIGHTS OF MAN. By Lyman Abbott. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

problems, many foreign problems, many perils. The Indian, the negro, the political machine, the boss, the plutocrat, imperialism, and the democratic spirit, — all these are discussed in the light of the general principles which have been carefully worked out in the preceding pages. The concluding paragraph of the book sums up its conclusions briefly:

"The conflict of the centuries is one between the doctrine of pagan imperialism, that life and the world are made for the few, whom the many are to serve; and that of the Hebraic democracy, that life and the world are made for the many, and the great are to be their servants. This democratic or Hebraic or Christian doctrine involves: in polities, All just government is for the benefit of the governed; in political economy, The common wealth is for the benefit of the common people; in education, A fair opportunity for the development of every individual; in religion, The right of every soul to learn for itself what it can of the Infinite, and to tell what it thinks it has learned. Of the Hebraic democracy the United States affords the best modern example; in the faithful application of these simple principles it will find the solution of its problems, both domestic and foreign. Its perils are great, but the grounds for hopefulness as to the final issue are greater. That issue, if it be successfully achieved, involves the material welfare of all the people, based on their intellectual and spiritual development; the freedom of the community, based on the recognition of a divine law enforced by reason and conscience; and a brotherhood of humanity, based on loyalty to one Father and manifested in glad service rendered by his sons as freemen to one another."

As here expressed, these conclusions are little more than hopeful sentiments; but they have been reached through a course of very patient reasoning, — reasoning illumined by the glow of a most contagious enthusiasm. The premise of the first chapter, that Roman and Hebrew political thinking were opposed as autocratic and democratic, may easily be disputed. But the validity of the argument does not depend upon the truth of this. Neither does it greatly matter what has given us the growing sense of human brotherhood,— the thought of the fatherhood of God, as Dr. Abbott thinks, or a clearer recognition of our mutual interdependence. We may pass by these and some other personal elements in the discussion as being interesting, but not convincing, and there is still left a substantial body of thoughtful comment on the course of human development and present conditions. Students of social problems and the general reader should alike be grateful for so reasonable and stimulating a discussion of matters of such moment, even if in its genial optimism they are not at all times able to share.

LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH.

RECENT BOOKS OF TRAVEL.*

Few books are more interesting than a good account of travels by one who knows the folk to whom his book is addressed no less than the stranger folk of whom he writes. The interest lies in powers of observation and comparison, the ability to see clearly and to point out resemblances and differences. Necessarily, resemblances are many, differences few, and human nature is the same wherever found. "I have travelled far," said Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, "and have always seen men and women."

Of all books recently written of journeys in strange or familiar lands, few surpass in interest Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's "Seen in Germany." It is informing, it is shrewd, and it is always intelligent. Best of all, it is quite free from that assumption of superiority so prevalent in accounts of foreign peoples as seen with "Anglo-Saxon" eyes, a racial habit which too often degenerates into the cant of patriotism. Mr. Baker was, first, an educated man; secondly, a man with a newspaper training. His acquirements have enabled him to see what it is his readers will enjoy, and to observe accurately. He does not show us the German people, from the Emperor to the laborer, as ignorant and foolish *because* they differ from Americans, but simply as "different," and this difference is shown us in a way that makes very pleasant reading. The book begins with "common things,"— the effect of "good" government as distinguished

*SEEN IN GERMANY. By Ray Stannard Baker. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

MODERN ATHENS. By George Horton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE DESTINY OF DORIS. A Travel-Story of Three Continents. By Julius Chambers. New York: Continental Publishing Company.

OUR HOUSEBOAT ON THE NILE. By Lee Bacon. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

BY THE WATERS OF SICILY. By Norma Lorimer. New York: James Pott & Co.

A WINTER PILGRIMAGE. Being an Account of Travels through Palestine, Italy, and the Island of Cyprus, accomplished in the Year 1900. By H. Rider Haggard. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

THROUGH PERSIA ON A SIDE-SADDLE. By Ella C. Sykes. Second edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

ON THE GREAT HIGHWAY. The Wanderings and Adventures of a Special Correspondent. By James Creelman. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

A RIBBON OF IRON. By Annette M. B. Meakin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

AT THE COURT OF THE AMIR. A Narrative. By John Alfred Gray, M.B. New York: The Macmillan Co.

IN THE ICE WORLD OF HIMALAYA. Among the Peaks and Passes of Ladakh, Nubra, Suru, and Baltistan. By Fanny Bullock Workman, M.R.A.S., and William Hunter Workman, M.A. New York: Cassell & Co., Ltd.

ADVENTURES IN TIBET, Including the Diary of Miss Annie R. Taylor's Remarkable Journey from Tau-Chau to Ta-Chien-Lu through the Heart of the "Forbidden Land." By William Carey. Boston: United Society of Christian Endeavor.

JOHN CHINAMAN AND A FEW OTHERS. By E. H. Parker. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

from "self" government, the police, politeness, shops, beer, the American circus in Berlin, notions about Americans, machinery. Successive chapters are devoted to the Kaiser, to the private soldier, to the workingman, to a typical student in the person of Professor Ernst Haeckel, to a typical scientific institute as it may be seen at Charlottenburg, to the glass-works at Jena and Professor Abbe's profit-sharing system, to shipbuilding at Stettin, to the novelties in German education like the new commercial university at Leipzig, to duelling among university students, and to the problems of the "new" Germany. Mr. George Varian has provided numerous drawings for the book, which is one to be heartily commended.

For several years the American consul at the capital of Greece, no one speaks of that land with more authority than Mr. George Horton; and his "Modern Athens" affords an entertaining picture of one of the least known and most worth knowing cities of Europe. The narrative is one in which the writer admits his readers freely into intimacy with the modern Greek, his virtues, his foibles, his life at home and in the public streets, in summer and winter, in peace and war. It is difficult to realize that there is a country on earth in which ancient Greek of the best classical period is readily understood by the common people, where Homer stands nearer popular comprehension than Chaucer among English-speaking folk and is read generally by "the man in the street"; but Mr. Horton shows us these things are facts. "Coming from the quaint, mediæval quarter into a London or German emporium on Stadium Street," says Mr. Horton, "is like jumping from the Middle Ages into the present century"; and he goes on to describe the Athenian method of shopping:

"The Oriental method of doing business still prevails. The dealer sets a price, the buyer another, and often three or four hours of patient will-contest pass before a compromise is reached. The patron asks 'How is this piece of silk?' 'One dollar a yard,' is the reply. 'Thirty cents' is offered. The merchant is thrown into something resembling an apoplectic fit. He swears by his father's soul that it cost ninety-five cents. The lady takes a seat with a sigh, and after twenty minutes, inquires, innocently, 'Finally, thirty cents?' 'Never! But to keep you and not lose your custom, you may have it for what I paid, ninety-five cents.' 'Kaiemeni!' sighs the lady, sarcastically (You poor thing)! There are a dozen or more women sitting about the store. When finally the proprietor comes down to a price that one is willing to pay, she rises, receives her bundle, and departs, declaring, good-naturedly, that she has been swindled, and that she will never come back again."

The book is well illustrated with drawings by Mr. Corwin Knapp Linson, from photographs taken by Mr. Horton, and is worth possessing.

Mr. Julius Chambers has sought to make his account of a journey through Spain and Italy and Egypt more entertaining by weaving into it a pretty love-story, indicated by the title, "The Destiny of Doris." In the first chapter the teller of the story (it is in the first person) meets the mother of Doris, an old flame now widowed, on the steamer bound for the Mediterranean; in the third chapter, Vernon Blake joins Doris at Gibraltar; in the intervening chapters, Blake makes love to Doris and the narrator to her mother; in the last chapter there is, as Mr. Chambers phrases it, "a quatrain of destiny." Making love over parts of three continents must be very good fun, and Mr. Chambers sees to it that no chance is omitted to supply sound information—somewhat Baedekerish at times, but often original in its conclusions, as in the estimate made of General Gordon while in the Soudan:

"His bravery, his conscientious sense of duty to the garrisons he had taken over, and his fidelity unto death to the Arabs who stood by him, is [*sic*] beyond question. His size was that of a regimental, or brigade, commander. He was not equal to the government of a province. His Chinese record as a commander who struck promptly and with awe-inspiring severity, was nullified by his year's shilly-shallying at Khartum. As I stood on the top of the Serail,—where he had stood so often during those long and agonizing months of suspense,—and gazed over the surrounding country for miles, I could only marvel that Gordon had held out against the Mahdi as long as he had. The possibilities of defending the promontory from artillery-fire are meagre. I understood perfectly what Lord Milner meant by describing the impracticable Arab chieftain, Wad el Nejumi, who tried to lead an army across the Nubian desert into Egypt, as 'the Gordon of Mahdiism.'"

There are numerous reproduced photographs to add to the desirability of the book; and it may be freely admitted that Mr. Chambers's experiment of writing a book of travel with an abundance of "heart interest" is successful.

It is difficult to extract anything new from a voyage in a *dahabéah* up the Nile, but "Our House-boat on the Nile" is not without interest, if lacking in originality. Mrs. Lee Bacon tells the story, and her husband, Mr. Henry Bacon, furnishes a number of delicate drawings for illustrations, the frontispiece in color being exceptionally beautiful. It shows the wonderful *façade* of the temple at Abou Sembel, with its repeated statue-portraits of Rameses II., described by Mrs. Bacon thus:

"The hand of time has touched the façade of the temple sufficiently to add to its beauty rather than detract from it. Instead of four colossal seated figures, as the children would say, 'pin for pin alike,' with four heads wearing crowns, eight legs, and ever so many fingers and toes in exact rows, the end of the nineteenth century sees one figure broken away down to the waist, three out of the four crowns gone, one set of legs crumbled away; a most picturesque ensemble. The proportions, the architecture, and the sculpture are what at first hold one spellbound; later the beauty of the faces, the generosity of the great six-feet-wide mouths, kind, calm, benign. The crown lies broken at the feet of the figure, which is itself broken away. Why is it that the three remaining figures are more beautiful than four could ever have been? Why is the number three as subtly beautiful in architecture as it is fraught with grace in music?"

This extract will give a better idea of the real charm in the book than much description. A simple, cultivated style, a keen sense of the humorous, and great kindliness of heart, make the narrative exceptionally readable.

Under the guise of letters from a brother to a sister, Miss Norma Lorimer writes "By the Waters of Sicily," half the contents dated from the city of

Syracuse, and the rest divided between Castrogiovanni, the centre of the sulphur trade, and the capital of the island province, Palermo. The story of this storied soil is told with sympathy and vivacity, as may be seen in an extract from the description of the Capella Palatina at Palermo, built by Roger II. in 1132, as follows:

"If I told you that the beauty of the famous Easter candlestick, which stands fourteen feet high and came from Constantinople, although it was carved by Norman workmen, almost brought tears to my eyes, you would say that I had been reading Ruskin, and undermining my constitution by a prolonged diet of slaughtered kid; and I wonder what idea you would carry away of the marble pulpit if I were fool enough to tell you the truth: that it is one of the pulpits built by those earnest men of long ago, who thought that no stone was too rare or priceless, no time too long, no money too much to devote to the beautifying of a throne from which the word of God was to be preached. These mediæval artists seem to me to have been men sent by God to beautify His sanctuaries on earth. They were divinely inspired for divine art. The chapel is small, and it is so full of such priceless marbles that I should not have been surprised if it had been guarded night and day by a piquet of soldiers, for if such a glorious thing as the priceless Easter candlestick was ever mutilated and carried off, the jewel of Sicily would be despoiled."

There is a colored frontispiece after a painting by Miss Margaret Thomas, with several other excellent illustrations from photographs. At the close of the story a pleasant bit of romance is woven in for good measure, adding greatly to the charm of the book.

Mr. Rider Haggard evidently enjoyed his "Winter Pilgrimage," the only drawbacks to complete happiness being the mistakes which the foreigners insisted upon making from time to time,— exactly the sort of thing an American complains of in England, for example. The book is readable, but it owes a great deal of its best thought and matter to the inspiration of Baedeker. The following observation, made in Cyprus, is more original:

"Nicosia is a place of many amusements. Thus, they play golf there on a course of nine holes. It is odd to do the round with a gentleman in a fez acting as your caddie, and to observe upon the greens — or the yellows, for they are made of sand — Turkish ladies veiled in *yashmaks* engaged in the useful tasks of brushing and weeding. What in their secret hearts do the denizens of the harem think of us, I wonder? Would not their verdict, if we could get at it, be 'Mad, mad, my masters'? But English folk would celebrate book-teas and play golf or any other accustomed game upon the brink of Styx. Perhaps that is why they remain a ruling race."

Mr. Haggard went from Italy to Cyprus, and thence to Palestine. He was an observant, if insular traveller, and decidedly skeptical regarding the authenticity of holy places and relics. But he avers, in closing, that he had a good time; and the reflection of it is in these pages, plentifully illustrated, as usual, with reproduced photographs.

That excellent book of Miss Ella C. Sykes's, "Through Persia on a Side-Saddle," has been revised and republished, with a new introduction by Major-General Sir Frederic Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., in which there will be found an explanation of one of the border disputes in which Persia is interested and strong commendation of the work of Miss Sykes as accurate. The revision of the text appears to have been limited to minor matters, and differs in no essential way from that of the first edition several years ago. Miss Sykes's journey through the East was completed in 1896, and events have been marching with singular rapidity for the Orient ever since; but of the extension of Russian influence in the Shah's dominions, no account is taken here. The maps and pictures of the earlier edition suffer no change; but the book loses nothing of human interest, except in a political sense, through the years which have elapsed.

"On the Great Highway," by Mr. James C. Creelman, is something more than a mere book of travel, though its author fairly journeys around the world in its pages. But as a special correspondent for one or another New York newspaper, his various expeditions were undertaken only when important news was forthcoming, and his presence in the various kingdoms and principalities he mentions was usually of a stormy-petrel character. The only newspaper man to be accorded an interview with the Pontiff of the Church of Rome, he rightly places his account of that event at the opening of his narrative, following it with the establishment of another record in the interview he had with the King of Corea. The war between China and Japan for the mastery of Eastern Asia is followed from Corea to the mainland; and the battle of Port Arthur, with the massacre which followed, is described with vivid effect. Thence there is a swift passage to Count Tolstoy, and an extended interview had with that apostle of peace. The book is one of quick transitions and strong contrasts, the next figure being that of General Weyler, "The Butcher," as Mr. Creelman calls him, whose wreath of poison ivy some of the American generals in the Philippines seem trying to wrest from his brow. An interesting chapter on "yellow journalism" follows, with this justification, unfortunate in its opening sentences, but none the less significant:

"If the war against Spain is justified in the eyes of history, then 'yellow journalism' deserves its place among the most useful instrumentalities of civilization. It may be guilty of giving the world a lop-sided view of events by exaggerating the importance of a few things and ignoring others, it may offend the eye by typographical violence; it may sometimes proclaim its own deeds too loudly; but it has never deserted the cause of the poor and the downtrodden; it has never taken bribes, — and that is more than can be said of its most conspicuous critics."

Some part of this estimate may be applied to Mr. Creelman's own work. He is evidently not of a retiring disposition, — else his occupation would be gone. But he is interesting, whether talking about others, or, more frequently, about himself. The book is illustrated with portraits of many of the persons mentioned, reproduced from photographs.

Iron rails and iron steamships took Miss Annette M. B. Meakin from London to St. Petersburg, over the Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostock, to Yokohama, to San Francisco, to New York, to Liverpool, and so back to the place of beginning,

as the lawyers say; but it is her experience in crossing Europe and Asia on the great Russian railway line that gives title to her book, "A Ribbon of Iron." Miss Meakin left the British metropolis March 18, 1900, and returned to that spot August 31, having spanned the whole round world in that space of five months and thirteen days, without haste or hardship. She was in Blagovestchensk on June 28, only four days before the firing of the shot which led to the most dreadful of modern massacres. While in the city she was told by the manager of the hotel that war between Russia and China was imminent. "There seem to be as many Chinamen as Russians in this town," she remarked; "What will happen to them if there is a war?" "The moment war is declared they will all have to leave," he replied, "every one of them." And so it proved; but their souls left, not their bodies. The neighboring city of Aigun, inhabited chiefly by Chinese, was wiped off the earth. Our author bought a photograph of a local dignitary, of which she remarks:

"As we were steaming down the Amur, I took the photograph and wrote on the back, 'Governor of Aigun, Chinese town on the Amur.'

"To-day there is no Aigun, and no Governor!"

The story is a simple one, conveying successfully the freshness of the youthful author's impressions; and it is well illustrated.

The interest taken in Afghanistan, through the death, in October, 1901, of the Amir Abdurrahman, and the enthronement of his son Habibullah in his stead, has led to a republication of Doctor John Alfred Gray's intensely interesting volume entitled "At the Court of the Amir," first given the reading world in 1895, narrating his extended sojourn in that troubled land as a physician attached to the native court. A new preface has been written for this edition, in which the recent change of rulers is dwelt upon briefly; but the intrinsic merit of the narrative loses nothing by the lapse of time, and the book may be read for the actual fascination in its pages. Doctor Gray was in Kabul many months before the great Amir's health was entrusted to his skill, the royal patronage being withdrawn soon after through the machinations of a designing and worthless Hindoo. When illness attacked the monarch again, the Englishman saw that he should not be called in until the native Hakim, or physicians, had brought the Amir almost to the point of death, and that the blame for Abdurrahman's death, which would be likely to follow as a matter of course, would be laid at his door. He therefore resigned his somewhat thankless position, after a residence in Afghanistan from March, 1889, to May, 1892, interrupted by a vacation of eight months in England. Of the last Amir a most fascinating portrait is painted, leaving no doubt of the man's inherent nobility and power. Not much is said of the new ruler, but of his father this anecdote is told:

"His Highness had heard that I was ill, and I told him I had not with me the medicine I wished to take. His Highness asked, Would I take native medicine if he prescribed it? I said I should be most grateful to His Highness if he would honor me so far. His Highness gave some directions to a Hakim, who presently brought a small jar. With a little silver spoon he took some dark-looking confection out of the jar, made a bolus of it, and gave it to me. It tasted hot and very nice. There was no more in the pot, and he sent the Hakim away to make some fresh. It was then that my mind became troubled in me, for I knew the Hakim loved me not.

"Presently the jar was brought back, and as they were about to give it me, His Highness asked for it. He scooped a little out with a spoon, and was raising it to his lips, when the Hakim stopped him and whispered in his ear. The Amir turned and looked at him, and the Hakim hurried away with a very red face. By-and-bye he returned with the jar. Again the Amir took it, and looking at me, he raised a spoonful to his lips and swallowed it. . . . To appreciate fully the honor he did me, one must be conversant with Oriental customs. To taste a medicine before handing it to the patient is the duty of an Oriental physician when he is attending the King. I was a servant — but also a stranger and a guest — and the Amir treated me as though I had been a Prince."

Doctor Gray was also a painter in oils, and a photogravure from the portrait he made of the late Amir serves as a frontispiece here.

Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman and Doctor William Hunter Workman, to follow the order of the names on the title-page of their interesting account of mountain climbing and exploration "In the Ice World of Himalaya," succeeded in conquering several peaks of the great Asiatic range which had never known the foot of man before. These are in the Skoro La circle, and were approached from the Shigar Valley during the summer of 1899; Zurbriggen, a noted Swiss guide, being in the party. The most notable ascent is described as follows:

"We reached the top, 19,450 feet, at ten o'clock, four hours from camp, which time in no way represents the difficulties of the ascent, which began at Avalanche Camp, seven to eight hours below. . . . Speaking from the point of view of ordinary Alpinists, whose knowledge is born of experience with many of the best known mountains of Switzerland, Tyrol, the Dolomites, and some of the numerous untrodden ones of the Himalayas, we should say, unless the climbers are experts, this is not a mountain to be attempted without a competent guide.

"We ate our breakfast with good appetites, and, except for some headache and loss of breath on sudden exertion, suffered in no way from the altitude. . . . We named the peak Mt. Bullock Workman, and left our cards, with name given and record of ascent, in a glass jar, in the snow at the highest point. The temperature at ten o'clock was 56 Fahr., about the same as on the Siegfriedhorn."

Numerous descriptions of native life separate the accounts of the several mountains ascended, and there are numerous photographs in half-tone reproduction. There is a map and a glossary of native words, but no index.

Mr. William Carey has gathered together such facts as have been well authenticated by way of introduction to "Adventures in Tibet," the only new matter in the handsome volume being the transcriptions from the diary of Miss Annie R. Taylor, who succeeded in wandering into Tibet by one route and out by another during the years

1892–3 in a manner nothing less than remarkable. Her account of her own journey, written in pencil in a note-book day by day during her travels, has the merit of being entirely unadorned, though seriously injured through her lack of comparative knowledge, — in fact, missionary zeal led her into undertaking a task nothing less than preposterous, and she seems to have accepted hardship with the resignation of the early Christian martyrs. Miss Taylor left the Chinese frontier city of Tau-Chau September 2, 1892, by stealth, and promptly ran into a nest of brigands. Her escort of five men dwindled to one, and all the pack-horses died; but such reflections as "I am God's little woman, and He will take care of me," sustained her until she was within three days' journey of Lhassa, the capital city. Here she was arrested and held for fifteen days, during which she was continually fighting for her own life and the lives of the two servants with her, being unarmed, and without food, except as her captors provided her. In her darkest moments, with her life lawfully forfeit to her judges, she calmly wrote, "Quite safe here with Jesus,"— and the sequel justified her faith. She was turned back, it is true, but not until her captors had returned to her all her confiscated property, together with "a tent, horses, and provisions sufficient for the return to China." She reached Ta-Chien-Lu April 13, 1893, the months she passed in Tibet being the least endurable of the year. Her own narrative, though made readable and consecutive by Mr. Carey's careful editing, is not as interesting as his summary of it, and has no scientific value, though she traversed, in part, territory quite unknown to Europeans. There are a few photographs and several rough drawings by Miss Taylor herself, by way of illustrations.

Mr. E. H. Parker's "John Chinaman and a Few Others" is a book of many delights. Its theme, as far as it has one, is the demonstration of the humanity, even from the Anglo-Saxon point of view, of the Chinese of all sorts and conditions. A keen sense of humor, a quick sympathy, a complete grasp of the universality of man's shortcomings, and a ready pen, make this a book from which no one can arise without refreshment, both mental and spiritual. Mr. Parker was consul at various places in the Orient, and his life has been devoted to the service of the British Crown; but the book will be laid down with the feeling that he would have made a notable missionary in the usual sense of the word; no one better calculated to give the Chinaman a decent idea of the European can be imagained. There is not a trace of the tendency to contrast a Chinese mob with a fashionable European church congregation, nor to expect rather more of a Chinese servant than from a European ambassador; nor is there, on the other hand, any attempt to set the better sort of Chinese on a pedestal as an example for the worse sort of European to profit by. Having lived in China and the East long enough to learn that the majority of the human race there is full as manly, as womanly, and as childlike as the minority which chances to be born in Europe or America, he takes it for granted that his readers are quite as familiar as he with this self-evident truth, and proceeds to share the joys and sorrows through which he passed while among the yellow-skinned people with his fellow-whites. The book is composed of incidents arranged under minor headings into chapters, but is altogether informal in arrangement as in style. It is anecdotical to a degree, and the anecdotes are new. All are worth reading, but to Americans this is perhaps the best:

"No foreigner has ever yet succeeded in obtaining a Chinese degree, nor is it at all likely that any one has tried; but as special arrangements are made for Miao-tsz [a sort of gipsy] and other tribes, it is not improbable that a European student would be admitted if he went through the usual curriculum. On the other hand, both Chinese and Japanese have shown that they possess the requisite mental capacity to obtain English degrees, and to pass the Inns of Court examinations for call to the bar. When it is considered that, in order to do this, the Oriental must have some knowledge of Roman as well as of English history, it becomes evident that, besides mastering Law, a Chinese who can pass for call must possess considerable intellectual power.

"One of the students at the Middle Temple in 1876 was Ng Choy (the Cantonese way of pronouncing Wu Ts'ai). The Wu family of Canton, to which it is almost certain Mr. Wu must be more or less distantly related, is no other than the 'Howqua' of old Co-hong days; and I suppose 'Howqua' may be a Portuguese attempt to render the syllables Ng-ka, or 'Wu family.' Archdeacon Gray several times took me to see the family mansion. Mr. Ng, after being called to the bar, returned to Hongkong, where he practised for a time before the Supreme Court there. Before long his services were requisitioned by Li Hung-chang at Tientsin, where he remained for many years as legal adviser, and thus obtained formal entrance into the Chinese public service. He is no other than Wu T'ing-fang, the present able Minister at Washington. . . . When a Chinese becomes a mandarin, he adopts an official 'Christian' name, and T'ing-fang or 'hall fragrance,' is accordingly the bureaucratic designation of Ng Choy; the idea is that of a statesman, the sweet-smelling savor of whose reputation 'fills the court.'"

The pictures in Mr. Parker's eminently readable book are of the same nature as the text: seen through his eyes, the most obtuse observer can assure himself that there are at least as many kinds of Chinaman, good, bad and indifferent, as there are of Caucasians.

WALLACE RICE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Women and men of the French Renaissance.

It is a brilliant procession that files before us through the pages of Miss Edith Sichel's "Women and Men of the French Renaissance" (Lippincott). How could it be otherwise, when those who compose it are none other than the foremost figures of that most fascinating time? And though the men are numerically in the great majority in this bright array, the precedence given to women in the title is justified by the central and commanding place allotted, not without reason, to Margaret of An-

goulême. It is not the author's purpose to give anything like a full and connected picture of the Renaissance in France, but only to illumine "a little corner of it" principally contained within the limits of the reign of Francis I.; and even within this portion not to follow closely the movement of ideas or events, nor to penetrate their inner connections, but only to "recall a few of the less known figures" of that day. This modest purpose has been achieved with reasonable success. We have accordingly not a historical or critical study, but a little gallery of portraits, most of them sketches rather than finished paintings, done with an alert pen and with a just perception of the salient features. In the foreground beside Margaret are her mother, Louise de Savoie, her daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, and her brother, Francis I.; and about her come and go the men and women, scholars, artists, poets, beauties, wits, who made the epoch, — Charles V., Henri d'Albret, Madame d'Etampes, Diane de Poitiers, Marot, des Périers, du Bellay, Ronsard, Dolet, Erasmus, Rabelais, Benvenuto Cellini, Philibert de l'Orme, Pierre Lescot, Jean Goujon, and a host of others. Indeed, so many and so various are the figures that hasten across the field of vision that the effect is a little kaleidoscopic. Some preliminary chapters furnish a background by setting forth the general conditions of the society of the Renaissance, the main current of its ideas, and its historical connection with the past. It is perhaps inseparable from the plan of the book, perhaps also in a measure due to the character of the period, that the general impression it leaves is somewhat confused, fragmentary, and disconnected. But there is much information in the book, and it may be read with pleasure and profit by any who seek an agreeable introduction to the first half of the sixteenth century in France. The serious student will go at once to the sources from which it has been drawn. The mechanical execution of the book is excellent, and its attractive pages are freer from misprints than is often the case with books containing so many foreign names and quotations. There are, however, a few rather irritating ones, — for instance, *Causeries de lundi* (p. 226). And one wonders whether the long-suffering "proof-reader" could be justly held responsible for making the title of du Bellay's well-known dainty lines read in English "A Sower of Corn, to the winds."

Habitability of the solar planets.

Mr. Garrett P. Serviss is well known as an entertaining writer upon popular themes in astronomy, and his latest work, "Other Worlds" (Appleton) will add to his reputation as a trustworthy popularizer of one of the most abstruse of the sciences. His aim, in the book before us, is to present an account of the planets of the solar system from the standpoint of their habitability. While freely admitting that intelligence may exist in worlds which are quite unfit for human habitation, Mr. Serviss refuses to be drawn aside into fruitless speculations on such matters, and confines himself to the simple question whether our planets are at present suited to the support of such life as exists upon the earth. One by one, from coy Mercury to slow-footed Neptune, the major planets are passed in review, and the latest and most authoritative observations of the appearances and physical conditions of these bodies are discussed in a fair-minded judicial fashion. The asteroids and the satellites of the planets are also considered; an entire chapter is devoted to an admirable description of conditions at the surface of our moon. Flights of fancy are not wanting, but they are founded upon fairly well established facts, and add to the charm of the writer's treatment of the subject. Even professional astronomers, who usually have scant patience with speculations concerning the habitability of other worlds, will find little to criticise, even when the author touches upon such a theme as the possibility of aëreal navigation upon Venus. Occasionally full credence is given to supposed discoveries which have not yet been verified; an instance of this is found on page 195, where the ninth satellite of Saturn is mentioned. The concluding chapter contains six charts showing the chief stars of the zodiacal constellations; these are to be used in connection with the Nautical Almanac or some other source of information with reference to the apparent positions of the planets in the heavens. Thus the reader may acquaint himself with them, and watch their wanderings in starry fields.

A manual of every-day philosophy.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll has lately told us that "the highest wisdom is to be found in commonplaces." Like children, with their fondness for endless repetition in their plays, we delight to exercise our minds along well-worn grooves. Mr. R. de Maulde la Clavière, in his latest book, "The Art of Life" (Putnam), gives us all the pleasure of imagining we are thinking, without the fatiguing exertion of thought. How trite, yet how true, are his observations on the hideous designs of much of our wall-paper; and what responsive chords he touches in alluding to its effect upon us in hours of sickness when we are condemned to lie with eyes riveted upon its floral monstrosities and its absurdly impossible foliage! And yet, to do him justice, he is occasionally thought-provoking, and even instructive. "The choice of colours for our rooms," he says, "demands the greatest care. Red, without affecting men as it affects bulls, stimulates them to energetic action, or at least to movement, to such an extent that in Germany red has been employed in certain factories as a filip to activity!" In his philosophy of life he finds love to be the all-important thing. "We must love something, but what?" he asks; and then, like the true Frenchman that he is, sends us to woman to round out and complete our lives. Indeed, as might have been expected from the author of that subtle study in feminism,

"Women of the Renaissance," the gentler sex claims a large share of his space; and, it should be added, he handles the theme with delicacy, and at times with distinction. Mr. George Herbert Ely's translation strikes us as excellent.

Animal life of long ago.

The story of the rocks is one in which the leaves are turned but slowly, and, like the palimpsest, the writing must often be restored before the untrained reader can scan the tale. It is the dragon chapter which Professor H. G. Seeley has given us in his "Dragons of the Air" (Appleton), an account of extinct flying reptiles. The author is the authority upon Pterodactyles, and gave to the public the results of his many years of investigation in a series of lectures now presented in book form. The work is in the main technical, intended for the palæontologist, though the broader phases of the subject are not neglected. Thus the habits and affinities of these ancestral forms are discussed and the principles of palæontological interpretation are elucidated.— Of a more popular vein is "Animals of the Past" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), from the pen of Mr. F. A. Lucas, one of the curators of the United States National Museum. His connection with this public institution has given the author an excellent opportunity to find out the lives of public interest in palæontology, and his book answers many questions concerning fossils, their methods of formation, their affinities and their meaning. Popular misconceptions, such as fossil men and living mammoths, are explained, and an effort is made to give the real facts concerning the size and nature of extinct monsters. The illustrations in this book are noteworthy — since they combine the scientific imagination of the author and the artistic skill of Mr. Charles R. Knight. The author's style is free and easy, and he has furnished a very readable book. Each chapter closes with a few references to pertinent literature of reliable character, and the museums are noted in which the best examples of the animals described may be seen.

Life of Victoria, by one of her own family.

The Marquis of Lorne (now His Grace the Duke of Argyll) was a most appropriate person to be selected to write a life of the late Queen Victoria. A son-in-law of the great queen, he was familiar with her home-life — one of the best indexes of character in any person. "V. R. I. Queen Victoria, her Life and Empire" (Harper) is a well-written, eminently readable biography. It traces the great queen from her early days, through her whole long career, to her demise; devoting by far the larger part of the book to her life anterior to the death of the Prince Consort in 1861. The author handles his material with wisdom and a due sense of proportion, though the reader would often be greatly delighted if he could obtain a little fuller picture of political affairs as seen from the palace. Of course, the picture as given is mainly that seen and painted by the royalty, but its dimness is often a source of disappointment. After the death of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria showed the hardiest heroism. The affairs of state, as the years grew on, became more and more complicated. The events on the European continent and in Asia, between the seventies and eighties, among Germany, France, Russia, and the East, added greatly to her burdens of state. But she was brave, heroic, and full of faith. Her voice was ever against war, and for everything that made for peace. The last years of the Queen were full of pathos, well described in this volume, and affectionately appropriate.

The study of dependent and delinquent classes.

Professor Charles R. Henderson's "Introduction to the Study of the Dependent, Delinquent, and Defective Classes, and of their Social Treatment" (Heath) provides material that should awaken the interest of intelligent philanthropy, and undertakes "to aid educated social leaders to enter upon a method of study which will conduct them to codified results of wide experience and investigation, so that they may think more effectively, observe more shrewdly, and coöperate in the wisest methods of action." Naturally, such a book must have more than a passing interest for every thoughtful person who concerns himself about the welfare of his less fortunate fellow-men. The book is intended, primarily, as a text-book for colleges and universities; but its scope and purpose are much wider. The author has divided his work into four parts, — "The Phenomena of Dependence and their Explanation," "Social Organization for the Relief and Care of Dependents," "Social Arrangements for the Education, Relief, Care, and Custody of Defectives," and "An Introduction to Criminal Sociology." An appendix gives valuable suggestions to the student, indicates what authorities can be consulted if further investigations are desired, gives brief summaries of measurements, several valuable tables, and copious references in support of the text. The questions discussed show mature judgment, painstaking investigations, careful study of the best literature of the time, and a happy faculty of presenting ideas and conclusions succinctly and yet in a manner likely to provoke further investigation on the part of the inquiring mind.

The "Riverside" life of Irving.

In the opening of his compact biography of Washington Irving in the Riverside Biographical Series (Houghton), Mr. Henry W. Boynton tells us that Irving's "original publishers are now selling, year by year, more of his books than ever before." This is interesting as a bit of literary statistics; but when, interpreting for us, he adds, "There is little doubt that his work is still widely read, and read not because it is prescribed, but because it gives pleasure; not as the product of a 'standard author,' but as the expression of a rich and engaging personality, which has written itself like an

endorsement across the face of a young nation's literature," there will doubtless be many to raise dissenting voice. By Mr. Boynton's own showing, the larger body of Irving's work is, if not exactly mechanical, at least lacking in the fire of genius. He also makes it clear that, while Irving was not quite a *dilletante* in his attitude toward literature and life, his inspiration was rather that of sentiment than passion. We need not insist too much on the strenuous life to make it apparent that the impress of such a personality through its own immediate power is not likely to be great upon the reading world to-day. For the purposes of this brief biography, however, it is well that the author thinks otherwise. His enthusiasm for his subject, the easy fluency of his style, his nice sense of proportion, make the book a very pleasant volume for a winter evening by the fire. As biography, it is perhaps better reading than Irving's own life of Washington, and the reader may have more assurance of his author's accuracy.

Garden-making on walls and water.

If we were not over-civilized, it is not likely we should yearn for such an admixture of nature and art as is implied in Miss Gertrude Jekyll's "Wall and Water Gardens" (imported by Scribner). It is one of several score of recent works of its kind, and shows that the subject has become one for specialization in limiting itself to the consideration of "simple ways of using some of the many beautiful mountain plants and the plants of marsh and water." As in most works on horticulture, it is written by an amateur for amateurs, and has in consequence a literary flavor throughout the text, the bolus of instruction being made palatable thereby. The walls referred to are not necessarily those of houses; many of them, in fact, are what are called "fences" in New England, and most of them are erected in spots that need that sort of beautification. Nor are the waters spoken of necessarily natural streams; small ponds and pools, tubs even, will suffice for implanting aquatic plants and lending variety to the scene. There is due recognition of the formal gardening that is coming into fashion once more, and the book is both thorough and sincere without being technical. It is embellished with many half-tone reproductions of photographs, and will be treasured by the amateur gardeners and nature-lovers for whom it is designed.

The priestly element in the Old Testament.

Advanced students of the Bible are differentiating the various elements of its literature, its religion, and its philosophy, so that thereby they may be the better prepared to appreciate the development of the nation in the midst of which these different ideas grew up. "The Priestly Element in the Old Testament" (University of Chicago Press), by President W. R. Harper, is a series of constructive studies for advanced Bible classes. It is essentially a student's book, analyzed for elaborate work with copious references to scripture texts, and many solid pages of references to English, German, French, and other literature on the themes under discussion. These scripture and outside references are ample for the most ambitious student of this theme. Part I. deals with the general scope of the priestly element; Part II. with the history of worship in the earlier, middle, and later Old Testament periods — according to the arrangement of the history on the modern evolutionary hypothesis. Part III. is a comparative study of the laws and usages of worship. These pertain to the priest, the place of worship, sacrifice, feasts, the Sabbath and kindred institutions, clean and unclean, and prayer and related forms of worship. The book is not intended for, neither will it prove to be, interesting reading. It is first and last an outline, such as can be most profitably used by students in investigative work.

Ruskin's principles of art-criticism.

Foremost among the men who have contributed toward the two coördinate movements that are destined to make the twentieth century illustrious was John Ruskin. A social reformer as well as an art critic, he stood chief among those who have insisted upon the incorporation of Christian principles into ordinary business relations, and upon the application of art to common life. The principles of these reforms have so saturated society that they are now accepted by many persons who have never read Ruskin's books, and who would be dismayed in contemplation of the shelf-full of volumes in which they are imbedded. A volume of "Ruskin's Principles of Art Criticism," compiled by Miss Ida M. Street and published by H. S. Stone & Co., performs a real service in selecting and classifying and arranging the most fundamental of his utterances, prefacing each group with an adequate though brief introduction concerning the special point of view. The predominant note in Ruskin's teaching, whether in art or political economy, is a spiritual one, as opposed to the materialism of the eighteenth and of the first half of the nineteenth centuries. Both as editor and expositor, Miss Street has brought this spiritual meaning clearly to the reader, and the work is to be commended as one of the best of its kind.

National parks and reservations.

No one has done more to draw the attention of the public to the desirability and necessity of forest preservation than Mr. John Muir, the "veteran of the Sierras," whose recent book on "Our National Parks" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) embodies some of his most trenchant appeals for public interest and legislative action. The forest reservations, now so extensive, and our great national parks, the breathing-places for the people, owe much to his untiring efforts. Nature wild and free is Mr. Muir's delight, and he takes his readers through these great public parks and reservations, many of which are as yet but little known, with a sympathy which inspires and an enthusiasm which is conta-

gious. He rejoices in the flowers, the wild beasts are his friends. He delights in the trees, and worships the sequoid — and who would not bow at such a shrine? The prophet of the big trees is as free and unrestrained in his marshalling of adjectives as he is in his lonely travels in the Sierras, and his descriptions are as unconventional as the waterfall or the mountain peak which charms. Perhaps life in the open conduces to breeziness of style.

A study of British shells.

The latest volume in the "Library of Natural History Romance" (Frederick Warne & Co.) is Mr. Edward Step's "Shell Life," an introduction to the British Mollusca. The author is a well-known leader among the many natural history field-clubs of England, and his book is planned to meet the needs of the unscientific lover of nature. The greater part of the Mollusca indigenous in the British Isles and adjacent seas are briefly described in this little volume, whose utility is greatly enhanced by over six hundred excellent illustrations. The work is not intended to be a shell-collector's manual, but rather to encourage a study of the living animals. Their structure, habits, mode of life, enemies, their many modifications for protection, and the adaptations to their surroundings, are brought into greater prominence than is usual in works of this class. Well planned and well executed, it is a model popular guide. In accordance with the custom fostered in these societies of natural-history amateurs, our author uses common names for the shells. In a popular work this may be commendable; but it may become quite as pedantic and disagreeable as the binomial nomenclature of science. Contrast the "Pod Razor" with *Solen viliqua!* Euphony and precision, if not also usage, sanction the latter, while the former has only the vernacular to commend it. A recent writer has well said: "Scientific names are no harder than others, simply less familiar, and when domesticated they cease to be hard."

A sketch of Edwin Booth.

Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland's life of Edwin Booth, traces the career of the great tragedian in a manner characteristic of the "Beacon Biographies" — in which series it appears. The author has quoted freely from previous records, and has also added to his own opinions extracts from contemporary authors. A number of hitherto unpublished letters, written by Booth to Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, reveal incidents and minor touches of an eventful life. A rare photograph, which Booth considered his best likeness, is reproduced as frontispiece —

> "It was thus
> He looked; such pallor touched his cheek;
> With that same grace he greeted us —
> Nay, 'tis the man, could it but speak!"

Mr. Copeland's book is one to be read attentively by those who take an intellectual interest in stage history; owing to its conciseness, it recalls a very scarce volume (published in 1846) called "The Actor," a biographical sketch of the elder Booth.

Material for the history of the Civil War.

It is not with great expectations of either pleasure or profit that one takes up a book which on its face shows that it has been written by a man who is possessed by one idea, especially if the idea is a small one and the book is published by the author. Such a book is "The Assassination of President Lincoln," written and published by Mr. Osborn H. Oldroyd, of Washington, D. C. But the experience of the writer has been like that of him of old who came to scoff and remained to pray. He is glad to acknowledge that he has read the book with interest, and with the profit that comes from the study of abnormal character as it may affect a nation's history. The author has carefully worked out every detail in the lives of the conspirators during the days that preceded the assassination, and their pursuit, trial, and execution; and the book deserves a place on the shelves that hold the materials for the history of the Civil War. There are eighty-two illustrations.

BRIEFER MENTION.

"Philippine Affairs: A Retrospect and Outlook," is the title of the book which contains President Jacob Gould Schurman's recent Boston address, now put forth in convenient shape by the Messrs. Scribner. It is a publication which deserves the attention of all thoughtful Americans. President Schurman is not exactly an anti-imperialist yet, but we have hopes of his complete conversion in time, for it has been evident all along that his conscience was troubling him, and that he has found it hard to approve of the administration policy of the past three years. We particularly call attention to these closing words: "Any decent kind of government of Filipinos by Filipinos is better than the best possible government of Filipinos by Americans." If this principle of action be once accepted, everything else that can fairly be urged in behalf of our national honor and ideals will follow as a logical consequence.

The name of John Amos Komensky, under its Latinized form Comenius, is well known to students of the educational art. That he was a philosopher whose speculations embraced a far wider field than that of education is a fact not so widely known. His "Labyrinth of the World," for example, although a work of his youth, is one of the classics of Bohemian literature, and presents a wonderful picture of the life and thought of the early seventeenth century. This famous work, which is of the class that includes the "Utopia" and the "Civitas Solis," is also an allegory that has certain affinities with the "Pilgrim's Progress." It is different, because Komensky was a scholar of wide range, whereas Bunyan was a man of comparatively untutored mind and narrow outlook. Count Lützon, in making an English translation of this work, has done a real service to comparative literature, and made accessible a really important document in the history of modern thought. (Dutton.)

Notes.

A new edition of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's paraphrase of Omar, with fifty quatrains in addition to those before published, is sent us by Mr. John Lane in a tastefully-printed volume.

A new edition, with illustrations, of Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites's "Down Historic Waterways," which has been out of print for several years, will be published shortly by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co.

A "Handbook of the Trees of New England," by Messrs. Lorin R. Dame and Henry Brooks, is published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. It gives botanical descriptions of the arboreal species of the New England States, and has nearly a hundred full-page plates by way of illustrations.

Three German texts just published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. are Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm," edited by Dr. Sylvester Primer; Körner's "Zriny," edited by Dr .Franklin J. Holzworth; and Herr Heyse's story of "Niels mit der Offenen Hand," edited by Professor Edward S. Joynes.

An interesting exhibition of choice first editions and books in fine and unique bindings was held by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons at the Auditorium, Chicago, from February 21 to 27. The work of nearly all of the leading American, English, and foreign binders was represented in the exhibit.

The Open Court Publishing Co. send us a volume of translations from Leibniz, made by Dr. George R. Montgomery. The contents include the "Discourse on Metaphysics," the "Monadology," and the correspondence with Arnauld. M. Paul Janet writes a philosophical introduction to the volume.

An excellent translation of M. Charles Wagner's "The Simple Life" is published by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. Miss Mary Louise Hendee is the translator, and an introduction and biographical sketch of the author are supplied by Miss Grace King. The book itself is one that deserves the widest reading.

Two lectures on Newman, constituting an appreciation of that great theologian and still greater writer, are comprised in a volume by Dr. Alexander Whyte, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. Some choice selected passages from Newman's writings are added to the lectures, and make up nearly one-half of the volume.

Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole is engaged in revising and enlarging his bibliography of Omar Khayyám for a new edition of the "Multivariorum" edition of the "Rubáiyát," to be published this Spring by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. Mr. Dole, whose address is Jamaica Plain, Mass., will be grateful for any information regarding new material for this work.

A novel of unusual interest soon to be issued by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. is Miss Ottilie A. Liljencrantz' "The Thrall of Lief the Lucky," a story of Viking days. The book will be elaborately illustrated in colors from paintings by Troy and Margaret Kinney. Messrs. McClurg have also in press a new edition (the thirteenth) of Mr. James Baldwin's "The Book Lover," beautifully printed at the Merrymount Press.

A new series of publications issued by the University of Chicago Press is entitled "Contributions to Education," and the numbers are octavo pamphlets of moderate size. Three have now been published, and three others are announced. The numbers now on our table are "Isolation in the School," by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young; "Psychology and Social Practice," by Professor John Dewey; and "The Educational Situation," also by Professor Dewey. They are educational reading of the most stimulating quality, and deserve to be widely circulated.

"Thoughts from the Letters of Petrarch," selected and edited by Mr. J. Lohse, is issued by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. in connection with Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. of London. The reader of this daintily-printed book will agree with its editor that "those who only know Petrarch by his Sonnets, cannot fully understand his true genius, his pure and liberal mind, his great erudition, and the power and authority he had over his fellow-men."

Among the books of fiction to be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. this Spring are the following: "The Heroine of the Strait," a romance of Detroit in the time of Pontiac, by Miss Mary Catherine Crowley; "The God of Things," a modern society novel, by Miss Florence Brooks Whitehouse; "The Eagle's Talon," a romance of the Louisiana Purchase, by Miss Sheppard Stevens; and "In the Country God Forgot," a tale of the Southwest, by Miss Frances Charles.

A little volume of child verse by Charles Lamb entitled "The King and Queen of Hearts," hitherto unauthenticated, will be published this Spring by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., in a facsimile reprint of the original edition, with an introduction by Mr. E. V. Lucas. Noteworthy among other forthcoming publications of the same firm are a volume of "Unpublished Letters of Daniel Webster," and Signor Guglielmo Marconi's own account of "Wireless Telegraphy."

Mr. Elliot Stock, of London, is publishing a series of volumes entitled "The Church's Outlook for the Twentieth Century." A recent volume in this series is by Mr. Arthur Galton, and is entitled "Our Attitude toward English Roman Catholics and the Papal Court." The "Church," it need hardly be added, is the Anglican communion, and Mr. Galton, having been a Romanist in his earlier years, writes from an intimate acquaintance of the two organizations which he now compares.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

March, 1902.

Agriculture, Scientific, in South, Need of. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Alabama Bicentennial, An. *Review of Reviews.*
Alps, Pennine, Sanctuaries of the. Edith Wharton. *Scribner*
Arbitration, International. Hannis Taylor. *No. American.*
Arctic Cliff Dwellers. R. N. Hawley. *World's Work*
Astronomer's Night's Work. T. J. J. See. *World's Work.*
Bandit, A California. O. P. Fitzgerald. *Century.*
Bavarian Bric-à Brac Hunt. P. G. Hubert, Jr. *Century.*
Bible, English, Lineage of the. H. W. Hoare. *Harper.*
British Possessions, Public Debts of. Harold Cox. *No. Am.*
Burr, Aaron, Trial of. Ida M. Tarbell. *McClure.*
Chinese Exclusion in Australia. H. H. Lusk. *No. American.*
Dante as Lyric Poet. W. R. Thayer. *Atlantic.*
Desert, American, Wonders of. R. T. Hill. *World's Work.*
Earth's Interior Heat, Utilization of. *World's Work.*
Editor, Provincial, Confessions of a. *Atlantic.*
Eliot, President, of Harvard. G. P. Morris. *Rev. of Revs.*
Elizabethan Theatre, The. Felix E. Schelling. *Lippincott.*
Emotion in Modern Art. Claude Phillips. *North American.*
England and War of Secession. Goldwin Smith. *Atlantic.*
England, The Heart of. John Corbin. *Scribner.*

Fiction, Point of View in. Agnes Repplier. *Harper.*
Gardens and Window-Boxes. E. E. Rexford. *Lippincott.*
Gardens, Joy of. Julius Norregard. *Harper.*
German Emperor, The. W. von Schierbrand. *World's Work.*
Germany, A Letter from. W. C. Dreher. *Atlantic.*
Germany's Political Turning-Point. *North American.*
Indian Policy, A New. W. A. Jones. *World's Work.*
Isthmian Canal, The. Charles Morris. *Lippincott.*
"King James" of Beaver Island. E. F. Watrous. *Century.*
Korea and her Emperor. Alfred Stead. *Harper.*
Kubelik, Jan. H. E. Krehbiel. *Century.*
Language, Anarchism in. Joseph Fitzgerald. *Harper.*
Life and Mind, Mysteries of. Carl Snyder. *McClure.*
Loeb's Researches and Discoveries. *McClure.*
Manchuria, Muscovite Designs on. L. Miner. *No. American.*
March Meeting, An Old-Time. R. E. Robinson. *Atlantic.*
Marconi and his Transatlantic Signal. P. T. McGrath. *Cent.*
Marionette Theater in New York. F. H. Nichols. *Century.*
Metaphysical Movement, The. Paul Tyner. *Rev. of Revs.*
Missions, Practical. E. M. Bliss. *Review of Reviews.*
Municipal Self-Government. E. B. Smith. *Atlantic.*
Naval Lessons of the War, Some Neglected. *No. American.*
Nerve Impulse, Nature of the. A. P. Mathews. *Century.*
Nineteenth Century, Riddle of. Clara Morris. *McClure.*
Patti, A Playmate of. Augusta de Bubna. *Lippincott.*
Philippines—after an Earthquake. S. Bonsal. *No. Amer.*
Philippines, Economic Future of. C. A. Conant. *Atlantic.*
Philippines, Educational Problem in. F. W. Atkinson. *Atlan.*
Power-Transmission, Longest in the World. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Science, Measurements of, beyond our Senses. *Harper.*
Sculpture, Frontier in. Arthur Goodrich. *World's Work.*
Seashore Laboratory, A. H. F. Osborn. *Harper.*
Senate, Constitutional Powers of. W. H. Moody. *No. Amer.*
Society, American, Uniting of. Frederic Emory. *W. Work.*
South American War Issues. Edwin Emerson Jr. *Rev. of Rev.*
Southern Question, The Real. E. C. Branson. *World's Work.*
Southwest, Old Règime in the. A. E. Hyde. *Century.*
Stevenson, In Samoa with. Isobel O. Strong. *Century.*
Tennyson, Personal Recollections of. W. G. McCabe. *Century.*
Theatre, Question of the. Brander Matthews. *No. American.*
Trappist Monks, Flemish Home of. J. B. Osborne. *Lippin.*
Trollope, Anthony. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. *Atlantic.*
Trusts in Light of Census Returns. W. R. Merriam. *Atlantic.*
Tuberculosis Problem, The. S. A. Knopf. *North American.*
University, Launching of a. D. C. Gilman. *Scribner.*
U. S. Banking and Treasury System. J. H. Walker. *No. Am.*
Vivisection. H. C. Merwin. *Atlantic.*
War and Economic Competition. Brooks Adams. *Scribner.*
Washington City, Improvement of. Charles Moore. *Century.*
Westminster, Two "Grandes Dames" Buried in. *Lippincott.*
Whipple, Bishop Henry B. H. P. Nichols. *Century.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 66 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Napoleon I. Including New Materials from the British Official Records. By John Holland Rose, M.A. Illus., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Macmillan Co. $4. *net.*

Constable. By C. J. Holmes. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 75. "Artist's Library." Longmans, Green, & Co. $1. *net.*

HISTORY.

The History of the World: A Survey of Man's Record. Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt; with Introductory Essay by the Right Hon. James Bryce, D.C.L. Vol. I., Pre-History—America and the Pacific Ocean. Illus., in colors, etc., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 628. Dodd, Mead & Co. $6. (To be completed in 8 volumes.)

The Victoria History of the County of Norfolk. In 6 vols.; Vol. I., edited by H. Arthur Doubleday. Illus. in photogravure, colors, etc., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 351. "Victoria History of the Counties of England." E. P. Dutton & Co. $12. *net.*

Hochelaga Depicta; or, History of Montreal. Edited by Newton Bosworth, F.R.A.S. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 284. "Facsimile Reprints of Early Canadian Books." Toronto: Congdon & Britnell. $3.

Mediæval Rome, from Hildebrand to Clement VII., 1073–1600. By William Miller. Illus., 12mo, pp. 373. "Story of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 *net.*

The Rending of Virginia: A History. By Granville Davisson Hall. Illus., 12mo, pp. 622. Glencoe, Illinois: Archie C. Hall. $2.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Language and Metre of Chaucer. Set forth by Bernhard Ten Brink. Second edition, revised by Friedrich Kluge; trans. by M. Bentinck Smith. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 280. Macmillan Co. $1.50 *net.*

Newman: An Appreciation in Two Lectures; with the Choicest Passages of his Writings Selected and Arranged by Alexander Whyte, D.D. 12mo, pp. 256. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.10 *net.*

Pen and Ink: Papers on Subjects of More or Less Importance. By Brander Matthews. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 277. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 *net.*

Selections from the English Poets. Edited by Prof. Edward Arber, F.S.A. The Milton Anthology, 1638–1674. With portraits, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 312. Oxford University Press.

Naked Truths and Veiled Allusions. By Minna Thomas Antrim (Titian). 24mo, pp. 112. Henry Altemus Co. 50 cts.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Pendennis. By W. M. Thackeray; edited by Walter Jerrold; illus. by Charles E. Brock. In 3 vols., with photogravure portrait, 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. Macmillan Co. $3.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

Castles in Spain, and Other Sketches in Rhyme. By Winifred Sackville-Stoner. 12mo, pp. 101. Abbey Press. $1.

The Silver Cord and the Golden Bowl. By Grace Adele Pierce. 12mo, pp. 148. Abbey Press. $1.

FICTION.

Audrey. By Mary Johnston. Illus. in colors, 12mo, pp. 418. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Colonials: Being a Narrative of Events chiefly connected with the Siege and Evacuation of Boston. By Allen French. 12mo, pp. 504. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The Methods of Lady Walderhurst. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 304. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

The Giant's Gate: A Story of a Great Adventure. By Max Pemberton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 393. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Eve Triumphant. By Pierre de Coulevain; trans. from the French by Alys Hallard. 12mo, pp. 419. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 *net.*

At Large. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo, pp. 368. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Wistons: A Story in Three Parts. By Miles Amber. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 346. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Cloistering of Ursula. By Clinton Scollard. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 273. L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Wolfville Days. By Alfred Henry Lewis; illus. by Frederic Remington. 12mo, pp. 311. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

The Role of the Unconquered. By Test Dalton. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 329. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Lachmi Bai, Rani of Jhansi, the Jeanne d'Arc of India. By Michael White. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 297. J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

Hester Blair: The Romance of a Country Girl. By William Henry Carson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 348. C. M. Clark Pub'g Co. $1.50.

Hold Redmere: A Tale. By Thomas Wood Stevens and Alden Charles Noble. 24mo, uncut, pp. 48. Ridgewood, N. J.: Alwil Shop.

In White and Black: A Story. By W. W. Pinson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 357. Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.50.

The Pagan's Cup. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 290. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.

The Perverts. By William Lee Howard, M.D. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 388. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

The Riddle of Life. By J. Wesley Johnston. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 399. Jennings & Pye. $1.50.

A Fool's Year. By E. H. Cooper. 12mo, pp. 289. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50 cts.

Mary Starkweather. By Corolin Crawford Williamson. 12mo, pp. 603. Abbey Press. $1.50.

Whither Are We Drifting? By Otto Stechhan. 12mo, pp. 249. Abbey Press. $1.

The Phantom Caravan. By Cordelia Powell Odenheimer. 12mo, pp. 131. Abbey Press. $1.

"Har Lampkins": A Narrative of Mountain Life on the Borders of the Two Virginias. By Abel Patton. 12mo, pp. 192. Abbey Press. $1.

Unrequited Love. By Otto Stechhan. 12mo, pp. 229. Abbey Press. $1.

A Moment's Mistake. By R. H. Holt-Lomax. 12mo, pp. 200. Abbey Press. $1.

A Paradise Valley Girl. By Susanna M. D. Fry, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 312. Abbey Press. $1.

Frank Logan. By Mrs. John M. Clay. 12mo, pp. 223. Abbey Press. $1.

Father Manners: The Romance of St. Almanac's Church. By Hudson Young. 12mo, pp. 206. Abbey Press. $1.

The Grace of Orders. By N. B. Winston. 12mo, pp. 334. Abbey Press. $1.

Esther Hills, Housemaid. By Caroline Parsons. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 198. Abbey Press. $1.

Fairview's Mystery. By George H. Marquis. 16mo, pp. 84. Abbey Press. 75 cts.

Where the Magnolias Bloom: A Tale of Southern Life. By Frederic Bacon Cullens. 16mo, pp. 79. Abbey Press. 50 cts.

A Dog-Day Journal. By Blossom Drum. 16mo, pp. 112. Abbey Press. 50 cts.

TRAVEL.

A Golden Way: Being Notes and Impressions on a Journey through Ireland, Scotland, and England. By Albert LeRoy Bartlett. Illus., 12mo, pp. 161. Abbey Press. $1.50.

RELIGION.

Our Attitude towards English Roman Catholics, and the Papal Court. By Arthur Galton. 12mo, uncut, pp. 156. London: Elliot Stock.

POLITICS.—ECONOMICS.—SOCIOLOGY.

A History of Political Theories, Ancient and Mediæval. By William Archibald Dunning, Ph.D. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 360. Macmillan Co. $2.50 *net*.

Principles of Western Civilization. By Benjamin Kidd. 12mo, pp. 538. Macmillan Co. $2. *net*.

Russian Political Institutions: Their Growth and Development from the Beginning of Russian History to the Present Time. By Maxime Kovalevsky. 8vo, pp. 299. University of Chicago Press. $1.50 *net*.

The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 139. McClure, Phillips & Co. Paper.

The Social Evil, with Special Reference to Conditions Existing in the City of New York: A Report Prepared under the Direction of the Committee of Fifteen. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 188. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 *net*.

Lectures on the Theory of Economics. By Frederick Charles Hicks. 12mo, pp. 289. University of Cincinnati Press.

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS.

Philosophy of Conduct: A Treatise of the Facts, Principles, and Ideals of Ethics. By George Trumbull Ladd. Large 8vo, pp. 663. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 *net*.

Mental Growth and Control. By Nathan Oppenheim, M.D. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 296. "Personal Problem Series." Macmillan Co. $1. *net*.

Kant's Prolegomena to any Future Metaphysics. Edited in English by Dr. Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 301. "Philosophical Classics." Open Court Pub'g Co. Paper, 50 cts. *net*.

Leibniz's Discourse on Metaphysics, Correspondence with Arnauld, and Monadology. Trans. from the originals by Dr. Geo. R. Montgomery. 12mo, pp. 272. "Religion of Science Library." Open Court Pub'g Co. Paper, 35 cts. *net*.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Cours Complet de Langue Française. Par Maxime Ingres. Premier volume, troisième édition. 8vo, pp. 314. University of Chicago Press. $1.50 *net*.

Geschichten von Deutschen Städten. Erzählt von Menco Stern. 12mo, pp. 420. American Book Co. $1.25.

A Study of Macbeth. By Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 12mo, pp. 144. American Book Co. 56 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Vivisection Question. By Albert Leffingwell, M.D. 8vo, pp. 267. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Haven Co. $1.25.

Animal Experimentation: A Series of Statements Indicating its Value to Biological and Medical Science. 8vo, uncut, pp. 177. Little, Brown, & Co. Paper, $1.

Delsarte System of Expression. By Genevieve Stebbins. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged; illus., 12mo, pp. 507. New York: Edgar S. Werner Co. $2.

Graded Physical Exercises. By Bertha Louise Colburn. Illus., 12mo, pp. 389. New York: Edgar S. Werner Co. $1.

CLAUDIA *The New Romance*

By (Mrs.) MARION TODD

Prof. W. I. Holbrooke of Canada says of this new book:

"I pronounce the romance entitled 'Claudia' one of the *few great* works of fiction ever produced. It is intensely interesting and *unusual*. The correspondence between Phillip and Claudia is deeply impressive. Like the sparkle of jewels, wisdom glints from its pages."

PRICE, 75 CENTS A COPY.

Address the author,

Lock Box 35. SPRINGPORT, MICH.

Please mention THE DIAL.

Valuable Books at AUCTION

Monday and Tuesday, March 10 and 11,

At 1:30 P. M. each day.

We sell an Interesting Catalogue, 600 Numbers,

ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS

For Catalogues, address,

Williams, Barker & Severn Co.,

178 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

The Children's Health

By FLORENCE HULL WINTERBURN,

Author of

"Nursery Ethics" and "From the Child's Standpoint."

12mo, Cloth, $1.25 net.

This work is the third in Mrs. Winterburn's series, "The Parents' Library." It is thoroughly practical.

"The book is full of useful hints with physical exercises, suggestions for daily menus, etc."

—*New York Tribune.*

"The good this book will do in connection with the author's previous works is immeasureable."

—*Boston Ideas.*

Authors' Agency

ELEVENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.
REFERENCES: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.
Send stamp for Booklet *to*
WM. A. DRESSER, 52 Atherton St., Egleston Square, Boston, Mass.
Mention The Dial.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write? Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU
26 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf-Astoria), N. Y.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. Send for Catalogue. Address A. J. CRAWFORD, Tenth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

FREE Our 1901-2 Catalogue advertising At Wholesale Prices . . . . . 20,000 BOOKS sent free to your address. Post, 5 cts. All books carried in stock. One price to everybody. We save you money.
The Book Supply Co., 266-68 Wabash Avenue, Chicago
Largest Mail Order Booksellers in the World.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
WHEN CALLING, PLEASE ASK FOR MR. GRANT.
WHENEVER YOU NEED A BOOK, Address MR. GRANT.
Before buying Books, write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues, and special slips of books at reduced prices, will be sent for a ten-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 West 42d Street, New York.
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call.
BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright Street, BIRMINGHAM.

A. MAURICE & CO., 23 Bedford St., Strand, London. Established 1848.
Ancient and Modern Booksellers. Monthly Catalogues of Rare and Standard Books post free on application.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS
Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought. — WALTER T. SPENCER, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.

MAGGS BROS., 109, Strand, W. C., London, ENGLAND.
Rare Books. Fine Library Editions of Standard Authors.
Voyages and Travels, Early Printed Books, First Editions of the 17th, 18th, and 19th Century Writers, Works on Art, Choice Examples of Bookbinding, Illustrated Works of all Periods. Also *Rare Portraits, Mezzotints, Line, Stipple, and Color Engravings, and Autographs.*
Those visiting England should not fail to call and inspect our stock, which is not only large but in choice condition. Classified Catalogues free on application.

RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS. **CHARLES CARRINGTON**
Bookseller and Publisher of Medical, Folk-lore, and Historical Works.
PARIS, 13 Faubourg Montmartre.
NEW AND OLD BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. BOOKS OBTAINED TO ORDER.
Terms Strictly Cash.
SECOND-HAND CATALOGUES MONTHLY.

Books of All Publishers on
MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, PHARMACY, AND ALLIED SCIENCES.
We have the largest miscellaneous stock in the country of American and English Books on these subjects.
Trade and Library Orders Solicited.
P. BLAKISTON'S SON & COMPANY
1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

"Planetary Influences and Human Affairs"
25 cts. silver or 30 cts. stamps. Address THOS. H. KANE, No. 153 Sixth Avenue, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

LATELY PUBLISHED: "The Livingstons of Squirrel Hill," by LOUISE SLOANE WRAY. A charming story. $1.50.
BONNELL, SILVER & CO., 24 West 22d Street, New York.

FOR ANY BOOK ON EARTH —
Write to H. H. TIMBY, Book Hunter,
CATALOGUES FREE. Conneaut, Ohio.

JAPANESE ART NOVELTIES Imported direct from Japan by HENRY ARDEN, No. 38 West Twenty-Second Street, New York City. Calendars, Cards, Embroideries, Robes, Pajamas, Cushion and Table Covers, Cut Velvet Pictures, Bronzes.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law. Law and Patents.
614 Roanoke Building, 148 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO.
Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyright; and Claims in Chicago and Washington.

CHICAGO ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE CO.
ELECTROTYPERS
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS
Nos. 149-155 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH.
L. C. BONAME, Author and Publisher,
258 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
A carefully graded series for schools and colleges. Thorough drill in pronunciation and essentials of grammar. Practice in conversation and composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.), *Part II.* (90 cts.), for primary and intermediate grades. *Part III.* ($1.00), irregular verbs, idioms, composition, syntax, for advanced grades. *Part IV.* (35 cts.), Handbook of Pronunciation, concise and comprehensive, for advanced grades.

BERCY'S BOOKS for teaching French. Also French and other foreign books of all kinds at
William R. Jenkins
851 AND 853 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.
BOSTON — CHICAGO — LONDON
Secondary School and College Text Books
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The Spring Books of 1902

THE DIAL begs to call the attention of the Trade to its Annual SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER, to be issued March 16. This issue will contain the usual comprehensive and carefully classified "List of Books Announced for Spring Publication" by the American Publishing Trade. The importance of this number as a bibliographical aid, and its very great desirability as a medium for publishers' advertising, have long been thoroughly established. An extra edition is always called for by leading booksellers for use among their customers.

Only regular rates will be charged for advertising space in this special issue. Orders and copy should be sent at once.

THE DIAL FINE ARTS BUILDING CHICAGO

Queen & Crescent
ROUTE
AND
Southern Railway

On January 6, 1902, the Chicago & Florida Special will go into service for the season. Magnificent train, dining cars, composite and observation cars, through compartment and open standard sleepers from Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Pittsburg, Louisville and Cincinnati to St. Augustine without change. Three trains daily Cincinnati to Florida points. Through sleepers St. Louis to Charleston. Double daily service Cincinnati to New Orleans. Twenty-four hour schedules. Winter tourists tickets at low rates now on sale. Write for free printed matter.

W. A. BECKLER, N. P. A., 113 Adams St., Chicago.

W. J. MURPHY, General Manager. W. C. RINEARSON, Gen'l Pass'gr Agt., CINCINNATI.

The English Exploration of America

We are living in a new period of expansion and great changes on the map of the world, such as there has not been since the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is interesting at such a time to look back to the period when our forefathers expanded into this New World. The following Old South Leaflets have been added to the series:

"John Cabot's Discovery of North America," "Sir Francis Drake on the California Coast," "Frobisher's First Voyage," "Sir Humphrey Gilbert's Expedition to Newfoundland," "Raleigh's First Roanoke Colony," "Gosnold's Settlement at Cuttyhunk," "Captain John Smith's Description of New England," and "Richard Hakluyt's Discourse on Western Planting."

These leaflets are Nos. 115-122 in the Old South series, which is now so large. They are made up from original documents of the period, and are all accompanied by careful historical and bibliographical notes. Sold for five cents a copy, they place at the service of the schools and the public a most important mass of historical papers not otherwise easily accessible.

DIRECTORS OF THE OLD SOUTH WORK
OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE, BOSTON.

THE TRAVELERS
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

S. C. DUNHAM, President. JOHN E. MORRIS, Secretary.

ISSUES ACCIDENT POLICIES,
Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport, or Business, at home and abroad.

ISSUES LIFE & ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
All Forms, Low Rates, and Non-Forfeitable.

ASSETS, $32,198,504.44. LIABILITIES, $27,499,719.25.
EXCESS SECURITY, $4,698,785.19.
Returned to Policy Holders since 1864, $44,469,462.48.

Profitable business openings in California —

Make money in orange and lemon groves, vineyards, wineries, orchards.

Make money in mines, oil wells, manufacturing, trading.

Make Money in California

Santa Fe

Make money in San Joaquin Valley cattle and sheep ranches, wheat fields, beet sugar culture, and varied farm products.

THE CALIFORNIA LIMITED, daily, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Best train for best travelers.

Write for California land pamphlets.

General Passenger Office,
THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R'Y, Chicago.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Electric Lighted Trains Between

CHICAGO
DES MOINES
SIOUX CITY
CHICAGO OMAHA
MILWAUKEE
ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS

EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

City Ticket Office: . . . 95 Adams Street.

Union Passenger Station:
Madison, Adams, and Canal Streets,
CHICAGO.

VOICE CULTURE

FREDERICK BRUEGGER

720 and 721 Fine Arts Building, CHICAGO

Pupils now appearing with the
Castle Square Opera Company,
"The Burgomaster,"
"The Explorers,"
And other opera companies.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets.

BEGINNING MARCH 11,
George Ade's
THE SULTAN OF SULU

Seats on sale March 8. Mail orders filled as received.

THE FINE ARTS BUILDING

(Founded by Studebaker Brothers)

CHARLES C. CURTISS . . DIRECTOR.

Nos. 203-207 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

For the accommodation of Artistic, Literary, and Educational interests exclusively.

NOW OCCUPIED IN PART BY

The Caxton Club, The Chicago Woman's Club, The Fortnightly Club, The Amateur Musical Club, The University of Chicago Teachers' College and Trustees' Rooms, The Anna Morgan School of Dramatic Art, The Mrs. John Vance Cheney School of Music, The Sherwood Music School, The Prang Educational Co., D. Appleton & Co., etc.

New Putnam Books

A Book of Secrets

With Studies in the Art of Self-Control. By HORATIO W. DRESSER, author of "Living by the Spirit," "The Christ Ideal," etc. 12mo. Net, $1.00. (By mail, $1.10.)

The essays, each a message from a concrete experience, are epigrammatic in style, and form the most condensed and yet the most helpful and advanced of this author's works.

Edward Plantagenet

Edward I. The English Justinian. By EDWARD JENKS, M.A., Tutor of Balliol College, author of "Law and Politics in the Middle Ages," etc. No. 35 in the "*Heroes of the Nations.*" 12mo. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.35. Half-leather, net, $1.60. (Postage 15c.)

The military achivements of Edward have had a less beneficent after effect than his efforts toward the perfecting of English law and government. His lifetime marks an epoch in the development of England's nationality.

Henry V.

The Typical Mediæval Hero. By CHARLES KINGSFORD. No. 34 in the "*Heroes of the Nations.*" 12mo. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.35. Half-leather, gilt top, net, $1.60. (Postage 15c.)

Wales

By O. M. EDWARDS, Lecturer on Modern History at Lincoln College, Oxford. No. 62 in "*The Story of the Nations.*" 12mo. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.35. Half-leather, gilt top, net, $1.60. (Postage 15c.)

The first adequate history of Wales in English.

Social England

A record of the progress of the people in religion, laws, science, learning, art, literature, industry, commerce, and manners, from the earliest times to the present day. By various writers. KING EDWARD EDITION. To be complete in 6 vols., containing 2,500 illustrations and numerous colored plates. Edited by H. D. TRAILL, D.C.L., and J. S. MANN, A.M. Large 8vo. Net, per vol., $5.00. Vol. I. now ready.

This work belongs among the monumental works of history. It is a most valuable companion to the illustrated edition of Green's "History of the English People."

Patricia of the Hills

By CHARLES K. BURROW. Net, $1.20. (By mail $1.35.)

A charming Irish story of love and some adventure. The characters are most natural and entertaining. The book is a blessing to the tired mind which wishes to flee from care.

Send for Spring Announcements

G. P. Putnam's Sons

NEW YORK and LONDON

A Limited Edition
of 500 copies.

DEMOCRACY *An Essay by James Russell Lowell, with an Introductory Note by Horace E. Scudder. Printed with the greatest care on hand-made paper, from a font of type specially cast for this edition. The binding is of dark paper boards with linen back. To be published March 8. Price, $2.00 net. A descriptive circular showing size, typography, and paper will be sent upon application.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.
BOSTON AND NEW YORK

TO LIBRARIANS

¶ Our stock of the publications of all American publishers is more nearly complete than that of any other house in the United States.

¶ We carry a very large stock of IMPORTED BOOKS, including fine copies of the best editions and RARE BOOKS.

¶ Send for our "*Classified Catalogue of 3500 volumes, suitable for a public library, proportioned in accordance with approved library methods.*"

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

SIX BOOKS THAT ARE MOVING

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, when calling recently at the American Embassy at Berlin, to obtain from MR. ANDREW WHITE information concerning the best literature on American Life and Customs, was recommended to read Bryce's famous Handbook, and JAMES F. MUIRHEAD'S

America: the Land of Contrasts

BEING A BRITON'S VIEW OF HIS AMERICAN KIN.

New Edition. 12mo, $1.20 net.

The author is well fitted to write on American Life and Customs, being a much "travelled" man, whose wife is a member of a well-known Boston family. Indeed, his book is gallantly dedicated "To the Land that has Given me what makes Life most worth Living."

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Story of Eden

By DOLPH WYLLARDE.

12mo, $1.50.

A vivid book, compelling from cover to cover. The scene is laid in the tropical suburbs of Cape Town, South Africa. Its plot is a thrilling society love-story. Its time is before the Boer war.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Decoy

By FRANCIS DANA.

12mo, $1.50.

Mr. Dana's new book tells of the demoniacal machinations of a quack-spiritualist, who exerts his pernicious influence upon a country girl almost up to the point of ruin to her. Incidentally he gives an excellent description of New England, its scenery and its native humanity.

FIFTH THOUSAND.

The Usurper

By W. J. LOCKE.

Author of "The White Dove," "Derelicts," "Idols," etc.

12mo, $1.50.

An arresting book, depicting the life and experiences of a man, who, though of noble character, voluntarily usurps the riches of another. The dénouement is powerful and dramatic; the romance is attractively painted; the characters firmly drawn.

TWENTY-THIRD THOUSAND.

The Aristocrats

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

12mo, $1.50.

No comment is needed on the work of one of the foremost writers of this country to-day. Those who have not yet read "The Aristocrats" have missed one of the cleverest "national" books ever written. It should be on the shelf of every public and private library in America.

Casting of Nets

By RICHARD BAGOT. **12mo, $1.50.**

The publisher wishes to correct an erroneous impression which seems to be gaining credence with regard to this book. It is not written in condemnation of Roman Catholicism; on the contrary, the author is himself a Roman Catholic, who has spent much of his life in Rome, and who is therefore thoroughly conversant with Roman influence. His purpose is to expose, as, indeed, did Dante himself, the fallacious theory of *the temporal supremacy* of *the Vicar of Christ.* The Pope, he argues, weakens the power of his spiritual heritage by grasping at a worldly power he was never intended to wield.

RABBI KRAUSKOPF: "The story is excellently written; it holds the reader spell-bound from first to last. It is a strongly purposive book. The author deals with facts, the names are but guises of actual personages well known in aristocratic circles in England and in Rome."

JOHN LANE THE BODLEY HEAD 67 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BLDG., CHICAGO.